

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £80,000, in 80,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit 2s. per share, and 3s. per share on allotment, with two months' notice of all further calls.

Registered according to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, whereby each person's liability is limited to the amount of the shares subscribed for.
In the event of 40,000 shares not being subscribed for, the deposit of 2s. per share will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES BANCROFT, Esq., the Prebendal, Thame, Oxon.
JOHN DAVID BARRY, Esq., 45, Thurlow-street, Bromley.
JOHN BOYD, Esq., M.P., 119, Jernyn-street, St. James's.
ERNEST FELLOW, Esq., Grove-hill, Camberwell.
ALFRED LEWTON HODGES, Esq., Consul, Ramsgate.
SIR THOMAS HERBERT MADDOCK, Union Club, Trafalgar-square.
WILLIAM WOODWARD MANNING, Esq., Colbrook-park, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.

JOHN MOSS, Esq., Litchurch, Derby.
RICHARD ROOKE MICHELL, Esq., Marazion, Cornwall.
THOMAS MORGAN, Esq., 90, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars.
JOHN PARKINSON, Jun., Esq., Hornmouth, and Farmer's Club, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
JOHN SEWELL, C.E., Esq., 12, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, and 26, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Capt. LEICESTER VERNON, M.P., Arlington-house, Wantage.
The business of the company will be managed by an executive committee, selected from the above.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. Prudence and Bedwell, 1, Gray's Inn-place, Gray's Inn.
STANDING COUNSEL. William Holt, Esq., B.A., Inner Temple.

BANKERS. Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, 9, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street.
Messrs. S. R. and R. Healey, Liverpool.
Mr. George Wilson, Sheffield.
Mr. M. B. Beverley, Leeds.
Mr. A. W. Labretschke, 19, Fleet-street, Dublin.

UNITED BANK OF LONDON, PRINCES-STREET, MANCHESTER.
SIR SAMUEL SCOTT AND CO., 1, Cavendish-square.
Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, and Co., Holston, Cornwall.
ADVISORS. G. W. Hutchinson, Esq., 18, Rasinghall-street; W. J. Lindsay, Esq., 46, Lime-street.

MANAGER AT THE WORKS. Mr. J. Richards, Holston, Cornwall.
OFFICES.—PANCRAZ CHAMBERS, 11, PANCRAZ LANE, QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

PROSPECTUS.

The St. Aubyn Mineral Company (Limited) is formed for the purpose of working one of the most celebrated mines of tin and copper in the west of Cornwall, hitherto known as Penberthy Crofts, and for crushing, dressing, and otherwise making marketable all ores, metals, and minerals obtained therefrom.

These extensive mines are situated in the parish of St. Hilary, Cornwall, about three miles from the port of Marazion, and the same distance from the wharfs and foundries of Hayle, and extend about two miles east to west on the course of the main lode, and about three quarters of a mile north to south, and contain at least 15 known lodes. They comprise within their limits tracts of land known as Penberthy Crofts and Trevanton Downs to the westward, and Wheal Fancy and Eys Wheal Virgin to the eastward, all of which are well known in the county for the large returns of tin and copper they have made.

According to the reports furnished to the directors, and upon which they implicitly rely, the immediate neighbourhood is well known from the immense returns made by Great Wheal Fortune, Wheal Bolton, and Wheal Prosper Mines, on the same main lode to the west of Penberthy Crofts, as well as Wheal Virgin on the east. Wheal Anna is on the south boundary, where, from one lode only, £1000 worth of mineral is being raised monthly.

Penberthy main lode (from 5 to 8 ft. wide) was extensively worked about 35 years since to a depth of 110 fms. Large quantities of rich ore were taken away at each level, and the backs worked on tribute at from 2s. 6d. to 7s. in 11. The lode at the deepest point is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and is worth from 6 to 8 tons of rich copper ore per fm.; there is plenty of valuable ore ground laid open, sufficient to employ hundreds of tributaries. Many of them have already started to the manager on the works their willingness to take pitches at from 2s. 6d. to 10s. in 11.

These extensive works were suspended many years ago, owing to the price of all metals having then considerably fallen in the market, and the inability to obtain, during a season of great commercial depression, sufficient capital to carry on the working of the mines with vigour and energy, although for several years prior to the stoppage of the mines the annual returns of tin and copper ore exceeded in value £30,000.

Since this period the burrows on Penberthy Crofts (left by the former company as worthless) have returned upwards of £5000 worth of tin, and are now being worked at a profit. A small parcel of ore is now on the mine.

The directors are advised that £20,000 will probably suffice to bring the mine into a state to pay costs, but with the view of enabling them to make it as remunerative as possible, they have fixed £40,000 as the minimum capital on which to base their operations; and unless 40,000 shares are subscribed for, the deposits paid will be returned free from any deduction.

Many an undertaking of high promise has been brought to a stand from failure to provide an ample capital, and the public will recognise in this provision a guarantee against such a contingency in the present case.

The accompanying reports and extracts, with the plan, will explain many particulars as to the nature and extent of the discoveries already made—the extent of the present, and the general propositions for future operations, as well as showing the extraordinary quantity of mineral raised in this district.

The property is held under lease from C. H. Hawkins, Esq., for a term of 19 years, which expires on the 24th June last, at the moderate royalties of one of 1-20th upon all minerals raised; and agreements have been entered into by which the lease, together with all work done, machinery, and ores upon the mine, become the property of the company for £11,500, viz.:—£2500 in cash, and the balance in shares of the value of £1 each, fully paid up, to meet the claims of the promoters and all other parties previously interested in the mines.

The liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount subscribed for.
Applications for shares can be addressed to any of the brokers; to Messrs. PANCRAZ and BEDWELL, 1, Gray's Inn-place; the solicitors; or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where samples of the various ores may be seen.

REPORTS.

Goldthway, Cornwall, Sept. 28, 1859.—The following is my report on the mines of the St. Aubyn Mineral Company (Limited), and formerly known as Penberthy Crofts:—These mines are situated in the parish of St. Hilary, in the county of Cornwall, the locality of which is scarcely to be surpassed for mineral riches in all the county, more particularly with reference to the lodes which run through this property. I was agent in Wheal Virgin, which adjoins this property on the east, where we raised upwards of £150,000 worth of copper and tin ore, and I am fully persuaded that a virgin piece of ground now unworked between the two mines is not to be excelled in the district. The 40 fm. level was extended east on the lode by means of water power, from which large quantities of mineral have been raised, and is a winze sunk from 5 to 6 fms. below this level, worth 4 to 5 tons of copper ore per fm.; this was suspended in consequence of the influx of water, and I am of opinion that the richest part of the lode lies in old Penberthy Mine. The bunch of ore referred to in the winze is quite a new bunch. Penberthy engine-shaft has been sunk to the 110 fm. level, but the other shafts are only sunk to about the 50 fm. level, so that a greater part of the mine would at once be drained, which would be of the greatest importance. This mine contains many lodes, from which large quantities of mineral have been raised, and when again drained similar results will equally be found. Wheal Fancy, part of the mine, is of great promise, and no doubt, when developed, will prove remunerative to the proprietors. I have been thoroughly acquainted with this property for upwards of 20 years, and am fully persuaded that, when developed, it will prove a lasting and highly remunerative concern to the proprietors.

JOHN MORCOM, Agent to R. R. Michell, Esq., Marazion, and Inspector Agent to Peter Watson, Esq., Old Broad-street, London.

St. Hilary, Cornwall, Jan. 24, 1859.—I have been acquainted with mineral property upwards of 34 years, and can with the greatest propriety and confidence recommend these mines as a sure investment. These mines were suspended many years ago, but prior to the suspension a large profit was being made; but it must be borne in mind that this was with very imperfect machinery; and when worked more extensively, and with efficient machinery, very handsome profits will be realised. I will now proceed to notice the main features of this property in detail. It contains many east and west copper, tin, and silver-lead lodes. Wheal Bolton, Wheal Prosper, and Great Wheal Fortune Mines are to the west on the same lode. Each of these mines have produced hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of mineral, and given invariably large profits to the adventurers. Wheal Virgin adjoins this set to the east, and proved itself to be one of the richest mines ever worked in Cornwall. Penberthy main lode is very large, and when worked there was a 60-inch cylinder erected on Baronet's shaft, and sunk to the depth of 110 fms., each level produced great quantities of mineral, and the backs partially worked at very low tribute. There is now a good course of copper ore in the bottom level, discovered a little before she was suspended, that can be worked at 4s. in 11. In the recent mode of working, which at that time would scarcely pay the cost of labour. The 100 is extended about 40 fms., in which there is a good course of ore opened, and still continues to hold good in the western end; but from the old-fashioned mode of work, as before stated, very little of the ground has been taken away, which will now, by good management, give a very handsome profit. There is also a great deal of high ground in the upper levels, where large quantities of ore can be raised profitably; west of Gundry's shaft, in the back of the 60, there were pitches working, when abandoned, at 2s. in 11. Nothing is done at this point under the 60. Kistal is on the same lode, to the west. The lode is very large, and nearly all of it is saving work for copper and tin, and will pay well for working. There is a cross-cut at this point, at the 20, extended north, which cut a very promising lode, 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and showing indications of a bunch of copper being near, as the water coming from it has caused a quantity of greens or tinctures. The counter lode is about 6 ft. wide, and underlies towards the main lode. It was worked by cross-cutting from the main lode, and produced abundance of mineral. I know there is a good bunch of copper and lead gone down in the bottom of the 40, and not worked under, there being no level under the 40. King's lode is 3 ft. wide, underlies north, and worked 50 fms. under adit: this is a highly valuable lode, and can be worked profitably to the adventurers. Wheal Fancy is on the main lode east, and worked 57 fms. below the adit level. It varies in size from 4 to 6 ft. So soon as the water is drained here 20 tons can rise 12 tons of tin per month. Mandic lode (a counter) has proved to be a rich tin lode. It is nearly all taken away above the 40, between Fancy and Cock's lode; it produced very peculiar and beautiful specimens of large grain and diamond tin of very great value. There are several other lodes in this set of a promising character, and worthy of trial. Also there are three cross lodes, one between Gundry's and Kistal, one in the centre of the set, the other in Wheal Fancy. From what I know of this concern myself, and hear from others who worked in these mines, I don't see it or proving when worked one of the best mineral properties in England.

St. Hilary, June 29, 1859.—I have this day inspected the mines held by the St. Aubyn Mineral Company, which are very extensive, and adjoin all the best mines in the district—located on the west by Wheal Prosper, on the south by Wheal Friendship, and on the east by Wheal Virgin, the whole of which have given considerable profits. These mines are traversed by a great number of lodes, and several of them unexplored, which I have no doubt will be found productive. I find the engine-shaft is sunk as deep as the 110, but the levels are only extended a short distance, and the whole length driven through good ore ground. Here the lode is large, and large quantities of ground unexplored, from which I expect large returns of ore will be made. Steam power is required to get the ores rapidly from the bottom.—Wheal Fancy: This part is about

half a mile to the east on the same lode, and holed to an 18, and sunk as deep as 57 fms. below adit, where large returns of copper and tin have been made, the lode being large and still productive. In this part are also several other lodes, which might be proved by cross-cutting north and south from the present lode, as soon as the water is drained, which, I have no doubt, will then pay well for the cost of the work. There are also several other lodes, which have produced large quantities of copper and tin, and will still pay well as soon as the water is drained. From what I have seen of this mine myself, and hear from the most experienced miners, I have every reason to believe, by judicious management and economy, she will make a profitable and lasting mine. To drain the mine it will require two pumping engines, two winch engines, and one stamping engine which will be sufficient to put her in a proper state of working.

St. Hilary, July 11, 1859.—I have examined the surface of this mine throughout the set. It is situated in the parish of St. Hilary, Cornwall, in the slate or killas formation, in which the lodes in this district have yielded immense quantities of copper and tin ore, and given large profits to the adventurers. The set is sufficiently extensive for all mining purposes, and is traversed by a great number of lodes and cross-courses; several of these lodes have been partially wrought at a profit to the adventurers, whilst a great many remain unexplored, and I have no doubt, will be found valuable. The deepest point either of the lodes has been seen is the 110, below an adit of 30 fms. on the main lode, near the centre of the set; nearly the whole of the levels extended on this are in highly valuable copper ore ground. The part called Wheal Fancy, lying to the east, is sunk as deep as the 57, and produced a large quantity of copper and tin ores. The set contains several counter lodes that are entire, but may be cross-cut at various depths from the main lode, and, in all probability, will be found productive. To drain these lodes, and to extend the set, it will require a proper number of men to operate on the valuable ore ground, it will require a capital of about £40,000, which, no doubt, will make it a paying concern. The machinery required is two large pumping engines, two steam-whims, and a steam stamping mill.

Killise, Camborne, Oct. 3, 1859.—The following is my report on this mine, about to be worked by the St. Aubyn Mineral Company (Limited). After having to-day walked over the surface, and obtained what I believe to be authentic information respecting the state of the mine, now filled with water to the adit, which at the engine-shaft is 30 fms. deep from surface, the result of my observations and enquiries I beg to send you as follows:—The extent of the mines is greater than the majority of the Cornish mines, being in length on the line of the lode already discovered about one mile, and about half a mile longer still on the north-west, where but little is as yet done by way of exploring the ground. The deepest point reached is 110 fms. below the adit, where Capt. James Pope (a miner of sound judgment and strict integrity), from his personal knowledge, reports the lode to be "good ore ground." At the upper levels the old workings are very extensive, which must have taken a long time to explore, and produced, doubtless, large quantities of copper and tin ores; and that under great disadvantages, compared with the best modes of mining at present. No steam-engines were used for drawing or for crushing and stamping the ores. Several other lodes, beside the main one, to which the above remarks particularly apply, are discovered, but not very extensively worked. One of these, in Wheal Virgin, adjoining this mine, was for many years very rich for copper, and at half a mile west Wheal Prosper was very productive of copper ore, probably on the main lode of this mine. The stratum is killas of the ordinary kind of that neighbourhood, which has formerly, in a great number of mines, yielded immense quantities of copper and moderate quantities of tin. Looking at the mine with all the circumstances, I consider it to be well worthy of the attention of gentlemen disposed to embark in tin and copper mining. The price of these ores is good, with a strong probability of continuing so for a long time to come. The side lodes remain to a great extent unworked, leaving on them a large field for mining, in addition to the main lode, which may be considered the principal object for extensive explorations. The whole concern being very extensive, and containing many lodes, I think the interests of the company working the mines will be best secured by commencing with capital quite sufficient to erect good machinery for drawing water and ores, and also for crushing and stamping, as well as for sinking shafts and driving levels to lay open the mine, to prepare for taking away the ore economically. I recommend a capital of at least £50,000, and I am of opinion that before that amount is expended the mine can be brought into good working order, with a strong probability of its yielding large returns of ore, and leaving profits to the company.

THE CASTLEWARD UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.
Incorporated and registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts of 1856, 1857, 1858. Liability limited to amount of subscription.
BANKERS. Lord GEORGE HILL, Ballinacorney, Ramelton.
SIR JAMES DOWDRAIN, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
SAMUEL CROMPTON, Grangeover, Raheny.
MAJOR ANDREW NUGENT, Castleward, Downpatrick.
WILLIAM F. GREEN, Belvidere-place, Dublin.
THOMAS JOHNSTON, Gloucester-street, Dublin.
JOHN STANTON, Kingstown.
JOHN C. CHARLEY, Woodburn, Dunmurry, Lisburn.
Consent of the Board of Directors, Sir James Esdaile, Bart., M.P., London.
BANKERS. The Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place, Dublin; The Northern Banking Company, Belfast and Downpatrick.
SOLICITOR FOR IRELAND. Alexander McNeale, 34, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
SOLICITOR FOR ENGLAND. Vaughan France, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
BROKERS. Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street, Dublin.
" Edward Fox, 51, Dame-street, Dublin.
" Messrs. J. J. Stephens and Sons, 44, Dame-street.
" James Crawford, 61, Dawson-street.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—No. 9, WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working the lead mines known as the Castleward set, and which comprise a portion of three townlands, and range over an area of a square mile, situated about a mile north of the town of Strangford, in the county of Down.
An agreement for a lease has been obtained from Lord Bangor, for a term of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-15th, the interest of which has been purchased by this company, together with a 40-horse power steam-engine, pumps, and other machinery.

This property, previous to the assignment to this company, was in the hands of a few speculators, who commenced operations and sunk to the depth of 10 fms. on the lode, and, so far as the trifling operations went, fully proved the set to be worthy of further outlay; but for want of capital, or some other cause, the operations came to a speedy termination, and remained in abeyance until the property in question was placed in the hands of the Mineral Exploring Company, from whom, after the most careful and satisfactory investigations, the present promoters have agreed to become the purchasers for £1000, to include the steam-engine and machinery.

The geological formation of the district is most favourable; and the Mineral Exploring Company have, on careful examination of this estate, fully satisfied the promoters that this mine is on the run of lodes which lie between Newtownards, north of Strangford Lough, and Ardara to the south, where they again crop out at the beach, as may be seen on reference to Griffith's Geological Map. The Newtownards Mine has, on a trifling outlay, yielded within a short time a sum of £25,000.

The local advantages of this mine are very considerable; it sits within a few yards of the sea beach, where there is an excellent quay, at which vessels of moderate tonnage can load or discharge at all seasons of the year, free of any local or harbour dues. In addition to these important advantages, the set is surrounded by Lord Bangor's demesne, from which an unlimited supply of timber, suitable for mining purposes, can be had at moderate prices; and labour in this district is both abundant and cheap.

As to the details of the mining operations already done on this set, full particulars are given in the reports of the mining engineers.
The promoters have completed their arrangements with the Mineral Exploring Company, and are now in possession of the property, and purpose forthwith to commence operations. The capital of the company has been fixed at £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each. Of this, £1000 in cash is to be given to the Mineral Exploring Company for the purchase of the mine, including steam-engine, plant, and all other machinery now on the premises; and 1000 free shares are to be allotted to the promoters, in lieu of all preliminary expenses of every kind, including law costs, and other incidental expenses attending the formation of the company, so that all monies received on shares shall be applied to the future purposes of the company.

A deposit of 10s. per share is to be paid on allotment, and the remaining 10s. will be called up as required; but no call is to exceed 5s., and an interval of at least three months must elapse between each call.

Prospectuses, mining reports, and forms of application for shares, can be had at the company's office, 9, Westmoreland-street; or at the respective offices of the solicitor or stockbrokers of the company, Dublin: Messrs. MURRAY and NELSON, solicitors, Downpatrick; Messrs. T. BURNELL, J. CUNNINGHAM and Co., and OAK and Co., stock and sharebrokers, Belfast.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000).
Deposit 5s. per share.
Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57-58.
Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the shareholders.
BANKERS. Ransom, Bourverie, and Co., Pall Mall East.
SOLICITORS. Grange, Son, and Fessenden, 23, Bedford-row, W.C.
SECRETARY.—Stewart Harris.
OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUGH STREET NORTH, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

The leading feature of this company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.
As an earnest of these intentions, the managing committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.
Valuable patents already arranged for are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 300 per cent.; while several very promising inventions are under consideration.
The advantages thus enumerated justify the directors in recommending the undertaking to the notice of small capitalists, as an investment well worthy their special consideration. That the large mass of inventors is unable to carry out their designs is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of immense public benefit. It is incontrovertible that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cort, Stephenson, and other names scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coldness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, dating from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It must not be overlooked by the shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and most satisfy all investors.

Applications for shares, and full prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made, personally or by letter, to the secretary, at the offices, as above.

MINERAL EXPLORING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company has now FOR DISPOSAL ON LEASES OF SETTS AND PARTIALLY OPENED MINES OF IRON, SULPHUR, COPPER, AND LEAD, which have been selected for sale after their indications had been examined and reported on by practical and scientific miners, whose opinions can be relied on, as presenting fair grounds for capitalists to invest money in their development. Capitalists who desire to have the advantage of all examinations and guarantees possible in mining adventures, are invited to communicate with this company, either for the purchase of leases or the renting of sets, or for the formation of companies with those objects.
ALEXANDER MCNEALE.
34, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

PRINCESS ROYAL MINING COMPANY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL MINING COMPANY being now WOUND-UP under the provisions of the Act of the Colonial Legislature for facilitating the winding-up of Joint-Stock companies, the trustees appointed for the purpose intend to OFFER BY SALE BY AUCTION, in one lot, in the month of April next, at Adelaide, the LARGED PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, forming an estate of 10,000 acres, held in fee simple.

This property forms the southern half of the Burra Creek Special Survey of 20,000 acres, which was purchased from the Crown in 1845. THE PRINCESS ROYAL MINING COMPANY was formed for the purpose of working the extensive and promising lodes of copper which had been discovered, but the capital subscribed was inadequate, and the deed of settlement under which the company was constituted did not provide the means of raising money to meet the requirements of the enterprise. When, therefore, expensive pumping and other machinery became necessary, the directors were unable to procure it, and the mining operations were, in consequence, wholly suspended, and have never since been resumed.

During the time the works were prosecuted several mineral lodes were tested at various points, extending over a considerable area, and at various depths, and were found to be of great promise. The copper ore raised was of rich quality, averaging about 27½ per cent. produce, and the quantity obtained and sold was of the net value of upwards of £5500.

The northern half of the special survey is the property of the South Australian Mining Association, and contains the far-famed Burra Burra Mines, the working of which has been attended with such unprecedented success, and from the reports of the mining capitalists the geological character of both estates appears to be similar.

Besides the mineral value of this property a large portion of the estate is well suited for agricultural, and the remainder for pastoral purposes. The Burra Creek, which runs through the whole length of the property, affords an unfailing supply of water, and eligible sites for one or more townships may be found.

The Northern Railway of the colony will shortly be opened to Kapunda, and will then leave little more than forty miles of ordinary cartage between the Princess Royal property and Port Adelaide, and the extension of the line to the Burra Burra is contemplated.

Further information and full particulars may be had; and plans of the property, with descriptions of the operations carried on by the company, may be seen by application to Messrs. GREEN and WADHAM, the auctioneers, or Messrs. BAGGOTT and LABART, solicitors, in Adelaide; or to Messrs. COLLEY, SMITH, HUNTER, and GWATKIN, solicitors, 9, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; or to THOMAS FENN, stock and sharebroker, 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

THE FESTINGO SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

A large portion of the required new capital is now subscribed for, and it is probable that all amounts to the public will shortly close.
The contract for the purchase of the fee simple of the estate (260 acres) has been effected upon very advantageous terms.

Preliminaries for the construction of the proposed railway, and the expansion of the works, are entered upon, and both operations will be carried out with as little delay as possible, so as to secure an early dividend.

The capital of the company consists of £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, of two classes, viz.:—
A participating in the entire profits after paying of dividend to B. B. bearing a preference dividend not exceeding 7½ per cent. per annum, payable out of the profits of the year.
Deposit 1s. per share on application, and 19s. per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
DAVID DAVIES, Esq., St. James's Mount, Liverpool.
ALFRED ERASMUS DRYDEN, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.
RICHARD MORRIS GRIFFITH, Esq., Banker, Bangor.
WILLIAM MOUNTCASTLE, Esq., Market-street, Manchester.
HUGH FUGH, Esq., Banker, Fowlwell, North Wales.

BANKERS.—The London Joint-Stock Bank, London; The National Provincial Bank of England, Bangor.

The quarries of the company are situated on the Tyddynbach estate, Festingio, North Wales, contiguous to the extensive and profitable quarries of Lord Palmerston and others, whose production is known as the Fortmadoc slate. The Tyddynbach estate contains 260 acres of proved slate rock of excellent quality, and of a dip most favourable for economic working, affords natural drainage, a plentiful supply of water power, and ample room for deposit of waste.

The property is held by the company under a 42 years lease, granted in 1848 to the former small proprietors, at a low royalty, with an option to purchase the fee-simple. This lease and option, with the whole of their quarries, buildings, works, and plant, have been purchased from the former proprietors by an allotment of 7514 shares in the present company, taken up at £4 per share paid.

The quarries have been in operation since 1848, and the quality of the slate and slabs produced, the reports (based upon scientific surveys of the whole estate), and experimental tests applied at different points (see prospectus), fully establish the soundness of the undertaking and the certainty of a large dividend resulting from further outlay of capital.

It is estimated that a further capital of from £30,000 to £40,000 will enable the company to purchase the fee-simple; to construct a railway three miles in length, connecting the quarries with the port of shipment (Portmadoc), whereby the cost of transit will be reduced two-thirds; and to increase the workings up to a production of 50,000 tons per annum, from which it is estimated a profit of from 30 to 40 per cent. would be realised.

Application for shares must be made to the undersigned, from whom proper forms and prospectuses may be obtained.
HARE AND WHITFIELD, Solicitors.
Offices, 6, Cannon-street, London, E.C. HENRY WHITWORTH, Sec.

BASTIER'S PATENT PUMP.

APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.
J. V. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

- 1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
 - 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
 - 3.—It occupies a very small space.
 - 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
 - 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
 - 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
- To be seen daily at W. P. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware-road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.
J. V. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
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MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.

—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle Pat.	Double Thread.	King's Pat.	Lilly Pat.
12 Table Forks, best quality.....	1 16 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality.....	1 16 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality.....	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality.....	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles, best quality.....	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality.....	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best qu.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 8 4
1 Mustard Spoon, best quality.....	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, best quality.....	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality.....	0 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality.....	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt), best quality.....	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete Service.....£10 13 10.....£15 16 6.....£17 13 6.....£21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.
One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £5 5s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers

Original Correspondence.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN MINES—OVER-WINDING.

Sir,—I am sorry to say that I am forced to conclude, with Mr. Hedley, that those mine owners who expend more money than the generality of their neighbours in the safe conducting of their works do not receive from their men the due reward of their meritorious exertions. It is a pity that it should be so. In this respect miners are blind to their own interest; if they would just give their services a little cheaper in exchange for the endeavours of those who are using every means to ensure their safety, they would be benefiting themselves, and adding greatly to the good which has already been done by the Inspectors in preventing accidents in coal mines. For the benefit of your correspondent, who wishes to know how often cases of over-winding occur, and for my own satisfaction, I will endeavour to keep an account of the number of times over-winding would occur; and I can say that since the receipt of your last Journal one case has occurred with me, but no damage was done—thank to White and Grant's safety-cage, which remained, without the slightest injury to anything, near the pulleys, and detached the rope which passed over the pulleys. The damage and detention from this one accident would have caused more loss than the value of several safety-cages.—Dec. 8. D.

TUNNELLING BY MACHINERY.

Sir,—Could not one of your wide-spread correspondents furnish your pages with a description of the machine used in tunnelling the Alps? referred to in the Journal of Dec. 3. If the cost of such a machine is not excessive, I believe, with you, that its use would soon become general in almost every mining establishment in the kingdom. A. H.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ORE.

Sir,—In the Journal of Nov. 26 Mr. Brown asks, "Why will persons show their ignorance by making sweeping assertions touching subjects of which they are entirely unacquainted?" and then, by way of giving point to his question, he proceeds to prove himself one of those persons, for after quoting statistics, about which he would appear to have little personal knowledge, and which are, moreover, not accurate, he says that "the stone contains about 40 per cent., and I have no hesitation in saying that the average stone found in the district will produce this;" and, further on, "it may be interesting if I give you an analysis of some of the stone, and which may represent the bulk of that now worked." Then follows the analysis of three sorts of stone (two green and one brown), which gives an average of 33.35 per cent. only, and this to prove an average of 40 per cent., and to enlighten the ignorant persons previously referred to.

Stones in question, however, do not in any way represent the stone found in this district, either now or at any former time, notwithstanding Mr. Brown's assertion that they do. To represent that they do is to be as condemnatory of the stone of this county as can well be, for the proved fact is that less than 2½ tons of stone, carefully selected, does make 1 ton of iron, whereas 4 tons of that analysed would not produce that quantity, as all persons possessing information connected with iron making, reading the analysis, would not fail to see, and in their dealings act upon. They, at all events, well know that iron could not be made from the stone analysed, either in this county or anywhere else, except at a ruinous loss—percentages in an analysis and in the working of stone in a blast-furnace are widely different in their results.

In the workings at Gayton there is thrown on one side, as comparatively worthless, the brown stone referred to in the analysis; the green stone, also there referred to, is found in large quantities between the bed of stone worked and the clay deposit; it is a description of stone not found, I believe, anywhere else in this county—I, therefore, had two samples of it analysed for my own information and guidance, and finding them so poor, as the analysis shows them to be, they have not been worked, but to this day the green stone remains in the ground, and the brown stone is picked out and not used.

And these are the stones which Mr. Brown twits the ignorant ironmasters for not appreciating, and which he desires them to believe fairly represents the "bulk of the stone now worked."

Well may the consumers of iron ores shrug their shoulders when they read such statements, and be more than ever disinclined to give Northamptonshire stone a trial, or to overcome their prejudice against it.

Weedon, Dec. 6.

GEORGE FELL.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

Sir,—In my letter to you, which appeared in the Journal of Nov. 26, there appears some little contradiction—or, in other words, one part seems to deny what the former asserts. Let me explain. I state that the ore worked here averages 40 per cent. in the blast-furnace, but afterwards I give the analysis of some ores which only show from 29 to 37½ per cent. Now, I ought to have informed your readers that this was the actual quantity of iron contained in some stone which has been sent out in considerable quantities by persons who were not sufficiently careful in the selection of it. Let those firms who purchase this ore look carefully into the matter, and buy their stone from those persons who exercise a proper amount of care in rejecting all stone which does not contain an average percentage of metallic matter. It is to be regretted that some persons in their anxiety to do an immense business have done themselves harm, and also other persons in the same trade. Depend upon it, it is much better to throw aside what is worthless than have to pay carriage and royalty upon it, and afterwards to have the same deducted from your account when making a settlement with the purchaser.

Some of the best ores which are now being sent out are composed as follows:—Peroxide of iron, 68.12; oxide of manganese, 1.37; alumina, 4.93; magnesia, .52; lime, .27; potash, .27; soda, .31; sulphur, .03; phosphoric acid, .59; water, 13.58; silica, 9.97—metallic iron, 47.69 per cent. The Birmingham correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* of this day states as follows:—"The Northamptonshire ore is now more generally used in South Staffordshire than formerly, but we understand principally for mixing with other ores. The prejudices against its employment in the manufacture of iron seem gradually to be dissipating, if we may judge from the enormous quantities sent into this district by the proprietors of the Northamptonshire mines."

There is no doubt that the time is at hand when a much larger business will yet be done at the mines in Northamptonshire. Wm. Brown.

Northamptonshire, Dec. 12.

NEW FUEL—CONDENSED PEAT.

Sir,—You, and most of your readers, are aware that many attempts have been made to convert peat into fuel, which may supply the place of mineral coal and of wood charcoal. These attempts have been attended with more or less success; but in all cases the success has been only partial, the material produced being imperfect, and the cost of preparation rendering the article unprofitable.

It is hardly necessary to invite attention to the well-known fact, that a very large portion of the acreage of Great Britain and Ireland, and of many foreign countries, consists of bog ground or peat; although in Ireland, and in several parts of Scotland and of Wales, peat is the ordinary, or the only, fuel of the tenant farmers and labourers, yet this can scarcely be considered as a boon, inasmuch as it is a wretched substitute for coal; and the danger to which the live stock of the farmer is exposed by the bogs goes far to neutralise the benefit; and the landlords, generally speaking, derive little or no rental from the bog land.

It is not surprising, therefore, that great efforts have been made from time to time to utilise peat for fuel, and by so doing to reclaim worthless land. Why have all these efforts failed? Simply because all the processes adopted have gone upon wrong principles. It has been considered necessary to apply violent pressure in order to consolidate the peat into blocks. This process has required expensive machinery, and has produced an article only inferior to mineral coal, and which, when converted into charcoal, is so friable that it will not resist blast, and which, even without blast, escapes in sparks, instead of retaining the solidity requisite to maintain a great and continuous heat.

Now, it is a fact that peat, purified in a very simple manner, requires no pressure, but can be condensed, by an equally simple mode of drying, into blocks resembling the hardest oak, and of the same specific gravity, 1.160. This condensed peat can be readily converted into charcoal of great purity, remarkable durability, and singularly resistive to blast.

Your readers will ask, at what cost can this preparation of peat be effected? It will be a sufficient answer, that the cost of the condensed peat at the bog will be much less than the ordinary cost of coal at the colliery. The cost of peat charcoal will not be one-fourth of the cost of wood char-

coal; and in converting the condensed peat into charcoal, a vast quantity of gas is evolved, giving a brilliant light; and 2½ cwt. of peat oil is produced in making a ton of peat charcoal.

Herewith you will receive specimens of the purified undried peat, the operation for which does not exceed 10 minutes from the time the new peat is taken from the bog; also samples of the dried condensed peat fit for use; of the charcoal made from the condensed peat; and of the peat oil produced in making the charcoal. You may test these samples, and have as many more as you please.

Landowners, ironmasters, manufacturers, owners of steam-ships, proprietors of gas-works, and housekeepers, whether British or foreign, are all interested in this invention; and the writer encloses his card, that you may, if you desire it, have a corroboration of these statements, and obtain further information.—Dec. 13. PUBLICUS.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS—SAFETY-LAMPS.

Sir,—I have read the remarks in the Journal of Dec. 3, made by Mr. Hedley, with respect to safety-lamps for colliers. Mr. Hedley says the use of safety-lamps ought to be compulsory in all collieries. Now, I must say, as an old collier, I do not agree with him; but had he said that all collieries ought to be sufficiently ventilated, to enable the poor collier to work in safety with candles, his remarks would have taken better with colliers in general. I have reason to believe, when Mr. Hedley says the use of safety-lamps ought to be compulsory, he does not think the least about the poor collier's health. We know well where safety-lamps are used there is generally not the care taken to give the collier as good air as where the candles are used. Again, why should we, in those collieries in which we are as safe from fire-damp as we are, as it were, in our own houses, be compelled to use safety-lamps? In using the lamps, there are two great evils for the poor miner:—The first is, from working in bad air, by the time he is in the middle age of life he becomes what colliers call short of breath (asthma), and appears as if he were 70 years of age, although perhaps only 45 or 50. Again, his eyes, by using the lamp for so many years, become quite dim; so that, what with asthma and dimness of sight, the poor fellow, just as he is in his prime, is almost weary of existence. Had Mr. Hedley said make your pits larger; put in more powerful furnaces; increase the velocity of your air, and make it fit for our poor miners to live and work in; get velocity of air, so as to drive away that deadly carbon, which steals us away and makes no noise, or that fiery hydrogen, which we all know too well, by the loss of many of our relations and companions; had he said, if your up-cast pit and your furnaces are not large enough to make a sufficient velocity of air to clear your mine, make them larger,—aye, and make them larger until your pits are pure, and fit for the miner to work and live in; I should have thought Mr. Hedley a friend towards our poor miners. But he wants to make us all work with what we call safety-lamps; and if Mr. Hedley had to look at the dreadful idea of a colliery employing perhaps 200 or 300 men and boys, and all those depending on the safety-lamps; should one reckless man or boy damage the lamp, so that the gas could ignite, what might be the consequence? Perhaps nearly all in the pit would be sent to eternity, and leave many widows and fatherless children to lament their loss. If Mr. Hedley had to work or hoe coal in our pits in Northumberland with the safety-lamp, he would, I know, advocate to have a better velocity of air, so that he might have the candle to work with. It is all very well for those who have not to hoe coal with the safety-lamp to say make them compulsory; and if Mr. Hedley had to do so, very likely he would say make your pits larger, put in larger furnaces, make your air fly quicker through the mine, so that we may have the candles to work with. He would say clear away that deadly carbon, and sweep away that mischievous hydrogen, so that we may not have any fear in doing our work, and to return again safely to our homes.—Dec. 13. AN OLD COLLIERY.

MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.

GRANITE P. KILLAS.

Sir,—When a writer takes upon himself, uncalled for, to publicly make statements of a nature which, if regarded, might prejudice the interest of others, it is only fair he should respectfully meet any argument advanced contrary to his own, and he must not expect to carry public opinion *a main armée*. Now, although common sense did not dictate this to "A Mine Agent," in his reply to my remarks, he ought to have known that courtesy, at least, demanded a civil reply; the spirit of rivalry, however, displayed in his last, unwarranted by what I advanced, must forbid suggest to a discerning public the worst motives of the writer—to damage certain properties by an attempt well planned, but of a most contemptible character. "A Mine Agent," after vaguely endeavouring to ridicule my letter, asks for a proof of the lodes in Killas being mineralised. The question is simply absurd; the fact of their being so is established amongst all "mine agents" capable of judging, and if the well-known capabilities of the lodes in Killas, producing mineral substances to the extent they do, and in some instances enabling returns to be made (Dunstable Wheel Phenix, to wit), leave room for it being questioned, it might with equal sense be asked if the general geological features of the district were mineral-bearing.

A little attention to the letters of "A Mine Agent" will show that he really knows but little of the subject he has undertaken, or he would not have included Tokenbury in Killas, the 100 fathoms reached being in granite; a fact which alters the effect of "A Mine Agent's" letter. This alone will show what disastrous impressions might be formed from statements so incorrect, and induced by motives so unprincipled.

Now, my object in intruding on your columns is to prevent such impressions as might prove ruinous to mines which may one day prove the richest part of the district to be yet undeveloped. The rich mines of the district, so far being in granite, can afford no reason that the Killas is unproductive, and at the present stage of the adventures in it is unfair to create such distrust, and unwise to listen to one who does not honestly come out, but strives to fix the character under the shelter of an *incognito*.

The advice of "A Mine Agent," that I be more particular in future as to what I send to your Journal, comes with very ill grace from one so evidently inaccurate. The closing remark is simply abusive; I am, however, as content as himself in appealing to the public, for from the many letters I have received from various quarters, thanking me for the step I have taken, I have no fear of the result; I can, therefore, afford to treat the sneers of this Punchinello with the contempt they deserve. I cannot refrain from expressing a fear that if discussions of this kind cannot be carried on without so low a system of abuse being resorted to but little good will follow; and although I do not shrink from the subject, nor ever to expose such motives, I certainly shall hesitate for the future to encounter such an opponent as "A Mine Agent," to whose expressions abuse is so evidently indispensable.—Plymouth, Dec. 14. E. H. WADGE.

A RAMBLE IN THE FOWEY CONSOLS MINING DISTRICT.

Sir,—The letters which have appeared in the *Mining Journal* from time to time respecting the north part of this district induced me to take a ramble over this ground, with the view of seeking investment for capital as profitable as those of my acquaintance, who were alive to their own interests, have found in Fowey Consols, Par Consols, and many other mines along the border of the granite range known as the St. Austell and Luxullian granite, extending through the parishes of St. Austell, St. Blazey, Luxullian, Lanivory, and into Lanivet. The rich and celebrated mines here are so well known, in having paid their millions, and our object being to find new ground equally profitable, I will not occupy your space by descriptions of those mines so universally known, but start at once upon my expedition.

Leaving Fowey Consols and all its associations behind us, we soon get out at Penplick, on the turnpike-road leading from St. Blazey to Lostwithiel. Soon after reaching the top of Penplick, we see on the left, a little distance from the road, signs of one of those things which do not do credit to the country—a "knock-out." On enquiry we find this is North Fowey, worked for so many years by that indefatigable but strangely unfortunate miner, Capt. Mark Richards, who vainly endeavoured to find what it appears did not exist here—a good mine in the shallow levels. It is said that the adventurers in Frideaux Wood have proved the same lodes productive by extending deeper levels from their mine (which is farther west) under all the old workings. So the former party did not go deep enough. We shall, as we proceed, see whether or not this is the great mistake which has hitherto debarred success throughout some parts of this district. We still go on the turnpike-road until, on the next hill, we see, a little distance on the left, signs of another "knock-out." Here we have the good fortune of finding an old miner who worked in this mine (Wheel Kendal) some 15 to 20 years ago. The shaft was sunk here to a 20 fm. level, on a fine gossan lode 10 ft. wide, going down nearly perpendicular. Our old miner went to a hole that he had well covered, and dug out as fine lumps of grey and yellow copper ore as can be seen; these he had himself broken from the lode at the 20 fm. level. The country here is a rough, uneven, copper-bearing granite. Leaving this we pass again into the turnpike-road, and journeying on some come to the entrance of Flyn, the residence of Mr. N. Kendall, M.P. for the East Division. Surrounded by abrupt, wooded hills, deep romantic valleys, and mighty chasms cleft by some mysterious power, now from atmospheric and other influences robbed of their terrible aspect, and clothed in the wood of ages, here the worthy Member (the most clever man, by the way, that East Cornwall has ever sent up, and almost the only one capable of making his voice heard in the house) retires from his arduous parliamentary duties, emerging thence only on the service of the public, and for the benefit of the inhabitants of the county.

We turn away on the road to Bodmin, leaving Lostwithiel on the right. Our road lies along the summit of very elevated ground, whence we look down upon Lostwithiel as the centre of a vast amphitheatre, which would afford accommodation for millions of spectators; before which natural phenomenon the vast constructions of ancient Rome dwindle into utter insignificance. The scenery here, with the beautiful little town in the centre, the handsome meandering river, and precipitous surrounding hills, brings to one's mind the happy valley of Johnson's *Rasselas*. We can almost fancy we see the poor old Abyssinian artist perched on the bank to try the power of those wings intended to carry him over the inaccessible heights. Was that sound the splash of the water, when the wings falling the poor mocked inventor fell headlong into the river? Nay, it is the snort of the iron horse, which lately has roared along this valley and through the hills at a pace that would have made the inhabitants of the happy valley stare with wild delight.

But our business being with pounds, shillings, and pence, and with the rocks out of which we are to turn them to advantage, we pass on to the first mine we have the pleasure of seeing in full work—Wheel Maudlin. Here the first man we meet is Capt. W. Tregay, who appears highly delighted at having the opportunity of showing strangers all the curious phenomena in this extraordinary mine. From the descriptions given through the columns of your valuable Journal, we were prepared to find something remarkable, but nothing approaching what we really did find. The fact is, this mine began all powers of description. Imagine a vast subterranean mansion, with a fabulous number of rooms, into which might be introduced entire a few of the boasted dwellings of the great; all these mighty halls having been excavated by the ancients for copper and tin, evidences of which are now to be seen from the glittering walls around, to which fragments of its ancient riches still cling with tenacious grasp, shining in some places like burnished gold. If your imagination can portray this, with passages, galleries, vaults, yawning chasms descending into darkest regions, where light seldom now penetrates, you will then fall to realise (without actually going there) the impressions never to be effaced, made upon us on our first exploration of this mighty cavern. In vain did we endeavour to trace out any connecting links to serve as a clue for our guidance to the probable direction of this extraordinary series of formations; we were as completely lost as in the labyrinth of Minotaur. On noticing our difficulty, the captain's book was out in a twinkling, and under his pencil everything became in a few moments as plain as noonday. "But how do we know that is correct?" "You must take my word for it

until we get to grass, when I will show you the plans and actual diallings." These we afterwards had the advantage of examining, and found that the engine-shaft is being sunk at the same angle as the ore ground has dipped all the way from surface. Towards the bottom of the mine the shaft has passed through immense masses of gossan, under which the present company confidently expect (and with every reason for doing so) a repetition of those masses of ore found so abundantly by the old men under the similar gossan which shows itself at surface. The mine is now but about 70 fms. deep; to get to which point by a water-wheel, the captain has had to fight for years against a host of obstacles, who by threats, force, and every other means on the earth have endeavoured to divert the water from coming to the mine. Not succeeding in doing so by any means, they would, if they were able, gladly have put an extinguisher upon both the captain and the mine, but neither is a kind of flame that will very quietly go out. The extreme limit of the water-power has been now, however, almost reached; and to put up a steam-engine the present company, who have already expended many thousand pounds, give up half their interest to the new shareholders. This is a case where, if the people of the neighbourhood are duly alive to their own interests, they will benefit themselves by taking a good share on the terms so fairly offered, with the certainty of profiting largely by the work already done for them by the London shareholders. The writer of this letter has (since visiting it) taken a good interest, with every confidence in the capabilities of the mine, and in the efficiency of its management.

I hope to give you an account of the rest of my ramble next week, when I shall have occasion to notice Trestell and Messrs. Respryn, Duke of Cornwall, &c.

Dec. 15.

A MINE ADVENTURER.

WHEEL MARGARET, AND WHEEL MARY.

Sir,—We have been instructed by the adventurers in Wheel Margaret to give you an unqualified denial to the statements which have from time to time appeared in your widely-circulated Journal, to the effect that trespasses have been committed by the Wheel Margaret adventurers in the Wheel Mary sett, by means of which the latter adventurers have sustained damages to a very serious extent.

By those acquainted with the position of matters, and the motives which induced the announcement and circulation of such reports, the statements in question have been regarded in their proper light; whilst to others not in a position to arrive at so correct a conclusion the aspect of affairs has caused more anxiety, and in some instances the effect has been injurious to them in a pecuniary sense.

The object of this letter is simply to inform those who are concerned, and not to excite a correspondence, into which the adventurers in Wheel Margaret have always objected, and still decline to enter.

We have simply further to add that a copy of a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Wheel Mary adventurers has been forwarded to us, accepting the lord's proposals, and agreeing to take new leases.

This concession, or rather admission, will bear but one construction; and it will be gratifying to the Wheel Margaret adventurers to know that, whilst by the terms of the new settlements their present tin ground will be preserved to them (including the lodes from which the tin valued at 100,000*l.* is said to have been extracted), the Wheel Mary adventurers for the future will have to confine their operations to their own limits.

Helston, Dec. 13.

P.S. No further letter or statement will be noticed.

ROGERS AND SON, Solicitors.

MINING REPORTS.

Sir,—As a speculator in mines, allow me to suggest to mining agents and captains that a considerable improvement might be made in the manner of drawing up reports of mines; and, as explanatory of my views, perhaps you will oblige me by inserting this letter in your next Journal.

It is usual to send reports worded something like the following:—"In the 120 fathom level north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom; in the same level south the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 16*l.* per fathom." Now, supposing that the lode has been previously turning out only half the quantity of ore at a remunerative profit, here we get a report of a very great improvement; but, supposing, at the same time, that the ground since the last report had become so expensive to work that it would cost 10*l.* to get 9*l.* worth of ore, the value of that level would have a very different appearance. My suggestion, therefore, is that the cost of working the level and stopes per fathom be given in the report, as well as the value of the level and stopes per fathom. I am told that such information would not be willingly given by some captains; but whether willingly given or not, it should be insisted upon.

A report of the value of a level per fathom, without, at the same time, giving a report of the cost of working that level, may do very well for such speculators as those who, on hearing a captain say that a new shaft will cost a great deal of money, will ask him—"If it is not possible to buy a second-hand one?"

I would also suggest that a lithographed plan of the underground workings of the mine should be sent to each shareholder once every half-year. No reasonable shareholder would grumble at the expense, which, in fact, would be but trifling.

I am told by an old and very experienced mining captain that the above suggestions are not in the least unreasonable, and ought to be complied with.

I cannot conclude this letter without calling to the notice of the shareholders in Herodaford Mine the business-like manner in which the present manager, Capt. Trevilion, acted the moment he ascertained the great price the last lot of ore made; he immediately posted a letter to every shareholder, informing them of the fact—an example which ought to be followed by every agent.

Addition-terrace, Kensington, Dec. 14.

WM. H. HALLE.

MINING IN IRELAND.

Sir,—It is very satisfactory to see a spirit of enterprise beginning to exhibit some symptoms of renewed activity in several of the mining districts of Ireland; and what is more satisfactory still, is that the Irish themselves are arousing from their lethargy, and showing indications of a desire either to undertake those speculations themselves, or uniting with companies formed in England, upon a scale that does them infinite credit. I am, therefore, glad to see some new undertakings have been recently formed in Dublin with this object, and carried out with great spirit; and others that have been formed in London with the same object have received the hearty support of many very influential parties in Dublin and various other localities in the sister Isle, with a warm desire to promote the mining industry of that highly promising country. I accept this as an indication of the growing prosperity of Ireland. She is beyond all doubt increasing in wealth; and these are active symptoms of her desire to promote the wealth of her country by a spirit of enterprise, that should be fostered and encouraged, for the bringing out of her mineral riches, which have lain dormant for so many centuries, but which will I trust be a long form a large portion of her national wealth. Why should Ireland be so much behind Cornwall and Devonshire, when sufficient has been tested to prove that the average standard of her minerals are double the produce of those justly celebrated English localities. I will venture to predict that if a sound spirit of mining enterprise is encouraged, supported, and carried out with caution and perseverance in Ireland, the results will establish a reputation for mineral wealth in that country not to be equalled in any county in England.

I have been led to these remarks by the information I have obtained as to the complete success that has attended the bringing out of the Crookhaven Mines, situated in the south-western part of the county of Cork. The support that undertaking has received both from English and Irish adventurers is a signal proof of the remarks I have made above. That the property is worthy of support I have no doubt, and that the results will repay any risk. I have visited that locality, and I am convinced there is a broad field of highly mineralised ground in that district which will bear comparison with anything in Cornwall. A considerable amount of money has been expended by the old company upon the Crookhaven Mines; and if the new company continue the operations, and sink 20 or 30 fms. deeper (that is, down to 70 or 80 fms.), my impression is they will have a mine very probably equal to Berehaven. The ores are of a high standard, numerous lodes run through the sett, and the indications are of so promising a character, that every inducement is held out for enterprise, with the most promising prospects for success. I trust these results may induce others to aid the spirit of mining enterprise in Ireland.—Dec. 15. T. C. S.

"FACTS" FROM THE SCHULL MINING DISTRICT (CO. CORK).

Sir,—It has often been remarked that the lodes in this district are not continuous in depth, but how such a conclusion could be arrived at is somewhat strange and puzzling when opposed to the "fact" that no mine in the district has yet been worked in depth—that the lodes are continuous in length, and that they pass through a mineralised district, from the Andley Mines to the Brow Head, including the mines of Ballycunisk, Dreenatra, Schull Bay, Lemcon, Crookhaven, &c., a distance of nearly 20 miles, "are facts" which nobody can deny. It is also a "fact" that the Ballycunisk Mine, now 60 fms. deep, and the deepest mine in the locality, which is situated to the east of the Schull Bay Mine, has sold three valuable cargoes of ore within the past 12 months, and another cargo nearly ready for market. I see by the *Stranraer Ticketing List* the last sale from Ballycunisk, on the 6th inst., was as follows:—

	Price.	Amount.
61 tons	£12 14 6	£776 4 6
29 tons	17 3 6	498 1 6
15 tons	24 7 0	365 5 0 = £1639 11 0

The deepest levels in Ballycunisk are the best. It is a "fact" that the Schull Bay Mine, on the town land of Coosheen, sold from shallow workings 20,000*wt.* of copper ore. An engine is to be erected on the mine, in order to confine the workings in depth; and as one "fact" is worth a hundred "assertions," the man who suggested the mines in this district are not continuous in depth, in the face of what is being daily proved, must be an extraordinary genius. West of Schull Bay is the extensive and valuable mineral property of Lemcon, with all the lodes of the district passing through it; this is virgin ground, and the longer it is left so the more is the pity, and people at the same time running over the globe to seek for places in which to invest their capital. West of Lemcon is Crookhaven Mine, which has been recently forked to the bottom, and active operations commenced. West of Crookhaven is the Brow Head Mine, which has sold many thousands of pounds worth of copper ore from shallow workings, and another valuable cargo ready for shipment. In my next I will furnish a few more "facts" on the mining districts in the South of Ireland.

Prince of Wales Hotel, Schull.

THE DISCOVERY IN NORTH ROSKEAR MINE.

Sir,—In the last Monthly Circular published by Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds they state, that had it rested with the manager to send a notice to the adventurers of the late discovery in North Roskear they probably would have received earlier intimation of the same. None can know better than Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds that this statement is incorrect. If the manager of North Roskear had desired to have sent a circular to the adventurers, he could have informed me of the fact, either by messenger to Penzance or by telegraph; and he well knows that such a message would have been immediately attended to.

It is quite unusual to keep the share ledger on the mine. If it were kept there a purser must live on the mine, to be enabled to answer the daily post. From what I have stated above, my keeping the share ledger at my office can be no reason why adventurers should not have the earliest information of anything of consequence occurring on the mine. Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds seem to imply that the adventurers ought to have had earlier intimation of the discovery in question. Doubtless at our next meeting Capt. Vivian will satisfy them, yes or nay, on this head. So far as I am concerned, I received information of the discovery at about half-past nine on Saturday morning, and in five minutes afterwards the circular I sent, together with a share list, were in the hands of the printer.

Twice in Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds' Circular they have, in not very complimentary language, referred to the interference of pursers with managers. If a purser is to go to the pay-table once a month and pay what is placed before him, without asking any questions, his duties certainly become that which Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds describe them—"comparatively insignificant." My notion is, that should a purser see any extravagance in management, it is his duty to interfere and prevent it; in a word, should

Mining Correspondence.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No medicine can surpass these pills in their rifying and curative power over every organ of the body. Stomach, liver, lungs, heart, and kidneys soon display subjection to its influence, by which all diseases of these organs are averted. All obstructions are removed, every function is healthfully formed, the digestion is by their influence so improved that scarcely any food disagrees, and fastidious ailments are checked, antacid and biliousness disappear, strength is given to every muscle and tone to every nerve, the mind becomes exhilarated, and thoughts cheerful. These wonderful pills correct dyspeptic habits, whether from residence in hot climates, or over indulgence. They secure by night sound and refreshing sleep, which fits the body for renewed exertion.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Dec. 13 : During the past month Bog shaft has been sunk 3 fms., the present depth being 7 fms. 5 ft. below the 10. The shaft is in the lode, which for the last fathom has produced some very good stones of lead ore and has a very promising appearance. The 10 east has been driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 3 in. total length from cross-cut 14 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; this level has been driven for the 3

DUNDALK LEAD.—S. Bally, Dec. 12: The 23 is extended south of the cross nearly 3 fms.; the lode in the present forebrest is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, composed of quartz sulphate of barytes, and silver-lead ore. I calculate we have to drive this end 6 ft. further to reach the soft ground, or, in other words, to intersect the junction of clay-slate with the porphyry, when, judging from the dip of the bunch of ore going down in the bottom of the 15, we shall be within 2 fathoms of the ore ground; consequently every effort is being made to push forward this end as quick as possible. The 23 is within 10 ft. of the 15, and the 15 is within 10 ft. of the 10; the lode in the present forebrest is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore; in fact is looking much better than for some time past, and an early improvement is confidently expected. Our progress in the sinking of M'Parting's shaft has been a little retarded in consequence of an increase of water, occasioned by the late rains, but the shaft is now dry and its sinking resumed; the lode in the bottom is at present 4

wide, carrying a good branch of ore on the footwall, which appears to improve as the sinking of the shaft progresses. I may add that the new pitwork has been put down and fixed in its place without hindrance to any of the underground operations. The engine and pitwork is in good order and working admirably. We sold 10 tons of ore (sold on the mine), at 121. 5s. per ton, on the 15th inst.

DRAKE WALLS.—Capt. Gregory, Dec. 15: The copper lode is rather disordered, as we stop and get the cross-course; at present the lode contains more spar, together with portions of the cross-course. We expect to resume the rise next week in the main part of the lode, of which you shall be advised. The branches in the 102, east of Matthews' shaft, are producing good work. No particular change in any other part of the mine. We have sampled 14 tons of good tin ore, for sale on the 17th inst.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Dec. 15: Painter's engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. under the 50. The north lode in the 50 is 4 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, producing occasional stones of copper and blende. In the 50 south the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, impregnated with copper, blende, and munda. The lode in the 30 is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, producing munda, blende, and copper, and kindly in appearance. Since our last report, we have holed Miriam shaft to the adit level, put in ladder-rod, cased and divided the shaft, fixed horse-whim, &c. The lode in the eastern end is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, producing spar, capel, and gossan, with a little tin throughout. There is no other alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST BERTHA CONSOL.—W. Goss, Dec. 15: The lode in the engine-shaft is composed of peach, quartz, munda, and spots of ore; by the appearance of the lode we may soon expect a course of copper ore.

—J. Jenkins, Dec. 15: We have a favourable change in the shaft, the ground is now better for sinking, the spar is wearing out, and a clear light kills, congenial for mineral, coming in; the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of pryan, peach, and an abundance of munda; I expect shortly to have a good course of ore.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Dec. 15: We are still driving in the elvan course at the 36; the rise in the back of the 36 is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton per fm.; the slopes east of the rise are still worth from 5 to 6 tons per fm. No lode taken down in the 24 east since last reported; the lode in the rise in the back of the 24 is worth 2 tons per fm. All other parts of the mine same as last reported.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Dec. 10: We are fixing the new lift at the engine-shaft, and shall resume sinking in the course of next week. In the 43 west the lode has improved during the week, now 1 ft. 3 in. wide, worth 14½ ton per fm. for copper. In the 43 east the lode is 1 foot wide, with good stones of ore. In the 33 west the lode is 1 ft. 4 in. wide, worth about 7½ ton per fm. All other operations are without change to notice since last report.

EAST TAMAR.—G. E. Tremayne, Dec. 13: The shaftmen are at present employed cutting tip-plate and putting in penthouse, preparatory to sinking. In the 62 south the lode has a very promising appearance, being 2½ ft. wide, and composed of munda, carbonate of lime, and lead, of the latter yielding 6 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 52 south is 3 ft. wide, and at present producing 4 cwt. of lead, and in easy ground; the end is now getting under the ore ground gone through in the 40 above, and we, therefore, anticipate an improvement. There has been no lode taken in the 40 south. We sampled on Saturday, computed, 40 tons of silver-lead ore.

EAST WHEAL PALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, Dec. 14: We have nothing new in our underground operations to report on since our last. We hope to weigh off the best parcel of silver-lead to-day, which you will be advised of as early as possible.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldworthy, Dec. 9: The lode in the 88 east is improved, now worth 50½ ton per fathom, and presents a further improvement; the lode is large, and letting out a quantity of water. The 77, east of North's winze, is worth 60½ ton per fm. The 77, west of North's winze, is improved, producing 2 tons of good ore per fm. No other change.

—John Goldworthy, Dec. 10: There has not been any lode taken down throughout the mine to-day, therefore no change has taken place.

—J. Goldworthy, Dec. 12: No change to report on to-day. I fully expect, by present appearances, a great improvement in the 88 east by to-morrow.

—J. Goldworthy, Dec. 13: The lode in the 88 east is worth 100½ ton per fathom; I hope to see another improvement by to-morrow; this end is opening up rich ground. The sampling from this end will tell its own tale, as all the ore will be sampled separately. No other change. I sent you a telegram at 10 o'clock a.m.

—J. Richards, Dec. 14: Hitchen's Engine-shaft: In the 100 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capels, and iron; the ground is not so favourable for progress. In the 88 east the lode is at present a very fine course of ore, being worth at least 110½ ton per fm. In the 88 east, west of Mollard's cross-cut, on north part of the lode, the lode is worth 14½ ton per fathom. In the 77 east, west of North's winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, 18 in. in, of which carries ore, and is worth of the latter 1½ ton per fm. In the 77 east, west of North's winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 77 east, east of North's winze, the lode is worth 50½ ton per fm. In the 66 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of an abundance of munda, quartz, capels, peach, and a little ore of good quality.

—J. Goldworthy, Dec. 15: Hitchen's Engine-shaft: The ground in the 100 east is a little more spare for driving; the lode is looking more promising, and producing some good stones of grey ore and green carbonate of copper; I am looking forward to an improvement, this evening approaching the ground which contained ore in the 88, above. At Homersham's shaft, we have now completed the drawing of the stuff from the 100, and shall to-morrow commence the driving of the 100 east and west, when we shall lose no time in communicating with the 100, east of Hitchen's engine-shaft, and force on the 100, east of Homersham's, with all possible speed, to reach the ore gone down in the 88. The 100, east of Homersham's, we consider of greater importance than any other point, looking at the long piece of ore ground driven through in the 88. The 88 east continues to be a good lode, composed of pryan, black, grey, yellow, green, and red oxide of copper, with some of the latter 100½ ton per fathom. In the 88, west of Mollard's cross-cut, no lode has been taken down since last reported. There is no change in the 77, west of North's cross-cut, at Homersham's shaft; the lode is producing 1½ ton of good ore per fm. No change in the 77, west of North's winze; the lode is producing 2 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the 77, east of North's winze, is without change since last reported, worth about 60½ ton per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 66 east. The tribute pitches are a little improved. No other change.

—J. Goldworthy, Dec. 15: I am in receipt of yours of yesterday. Since I sent you the distance driven in the 38 east, on the 8th inst., there have been about 3 fms. driven, which will average for the 3 fms. 60½ ton per fm. Total driven east of the rise 15 fms. worth on an average 52½ ton per fm. There is also about 30 fms. of good ore ground west of the rise, which will work at a good profit. By present appearances we shall sample from the 88 east from 60 to 70 tons, worth (say) from 800½ to 900½, and from other points (say) 60 tons. Our next sampling will fetch (say) 1400½ over what I expected on the 8th inst. The above is as near as I can say at the present time.

—Telegram: Capt. Goldworthy, Dec. 16: The 77 east is worth 140½ ton per fm.

EXMOUTH.—W. Skewes, J. Nicholas, Dec. 14: The lode in the 72 north is 3 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The south end of same level is for the present disordered. A pitch in back of this level is set at 2½ ton per fm. The 60 and 60 north are for the present suspended, and the men employed to drive a cross-cut in order to prove if any more lode exists in that direction. The lode in the 40 north is very large, but unproductive. The 30 slope is worth 1 ton of blende per fathom. The 10 north ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. No other change to notice. We have sampled, to-day 140 tons of lead ore.

GABREG.—W. Sandoe, Dec. 14: The 20, west of engine-shaft, continues to yield occasional stones of lead ore, but the ground seems rather stiff for driving through. The slope in the bottom of this level is not so good as when last reported on, but is still yielding a good mixture of lead ore.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, Dec. 10: In the 50 west the men are still engaged cutting through the lode; we have it 6 ft. wide, and not yet reached the south wall; at present it produces about 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and looks promising for further improvement. In the 36 west the lode during the past week has much improved, now worth from 9½ to 10½ ton per fm. The lode in Bickie's pitch, in back of the 36, is 6 ft. wide, worth 10½ ton per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine to notice.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, W. George, Jun., Dec. 14: Sarah's lode, in the 80, has improved since our last, and is now 2 feet wide, composed of munda, peach, and copper ore, worth of the latter 14½ ton per fathom. The slope in the bottom of this level is just as last reported, worth about 3½ tons of ore per fm.; the slope in the back of this level is not looking so well, now worth about 1 ton per fm. This we do not expect to last much longer, as we are getting near the 70, where the lode was quite unproductive. The lode in the 70 is 1 ft. wide, producing a little saving work. In the 58 east the ground is still unsettled and the lode disordered, but it still produces some very good ore, but not sufficient to set any value on. This is evidently not yet off the influence of the cross-course. The slope in the back of this level is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 58 west is 8 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, and spots of copper ore. The 90 cross-cut north is being pushed with all speed, and the ground continues very favourable for driving.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Dec. 10: It is satisfactory to state that the men continue to make pretty good progress in the sinking of the engine-shaft; having sunk during the month ending to-day 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., making the total depth 25 fms. 3 ft. The shaft is again taken by nine men, at 17½ ton per fm., for the present month. The appearance of the ground continues much as usual.

GREAT CRINKIN.—J. Webb, Dec. 14: In about a fortnight we shall complete the new engine-shaft to the 90, where we shall cut shaft-pit, and extend east and west on the lode, and if it continues as passed through in sinking we shall open out much ore ground; we find but little variation in the lode in sinking, being a large, strong, ore, lode, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fm. The winze sinking below the 80 is down 5 fms.; we are carrying a part of the lode, which is saving work—not rich. The 80 east is in good easy ground; but we are not certain we have the principal part of the lode; we shall cross-cut shortly. The tribute department is without variation.

GREAT HEWAS.—J. Webb, Dec. 14: The 126 is producing a little tin, but we have not reached the main part of the lode yet; the 116 is plying some tin and work. In the 106 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, containing good tinstuff, a promising lode. We have not cut the south lode as yet in the 116 cross-cut. Western Mine: In the 76 we have cut into the south lode, 2½ feet wide, which is of a promising character, and containing good work for tin. Before cutting into the south lode here we have a branch dropping into the south lode 1½ foot wide, very good for tin; this dropper will fall into the lode a little below the level; we have commenced to open out under the lode at 3½ ton per fm. In the 66 we are rising towards the new shaft. In the 46 we have a lode 2 feet wide, good tinstuff; we shall commence rising here, also, towards the new shaft, which we sunk 5 fms. below this shaft; when this shaft is completed, to the 76 we shall sink it below, and shall cut abundance of tin ground at a rapid rate. This part of the mine has a very cheerful appearance.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Dec. 10: There is no important change in the mine, except that in the 20, north of the large blende nodes, we find a mass of carbonate or sphatose iron, the most valuable of the ores of iron. I have sent a sample to Messrs. Mitchell and Rickard, who will send you the result on Monday. It does not appear to be much corrupted with other matter, and if of any value we can raise large quantities cheaply. The blende pitches are looking very well indeed.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Dec. 14: The lode in the 112, east of Lyle's shaft, is 1 foot wide—unproductive. The lode in the 112 west is split into two parts, the north part is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 100 east we are driving a cross-cut south, as we expect to meet with another part of the lode. The lode in the 90 west is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 80 west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 70 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fm. The 60 is suspended, and the men put to sink a winze. In the 50 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—R. Pryor, J. Daniel, Dec. 14: In the 36, east of Painter's engine-shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 80½ ton per fm., with strong indications of further improvement. No other important change since our report of last week.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Mitchell, Wm. Arthur, Dec. 10: Copper-horse shaft is sunk on the north part of the lode 3 fms. 5 ft. below the 210, which is 3 ft. wide, principally floor-ore, mixed with a little yellow ore. The north part of the lode, in the 210 west, is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 10½ ton per fathom. The north part of the lode, in this level east, is 3½ ft. wide—poor. The lode in the 200 west is 4 ft. wide,

worth 8½ ton per fathom for copper. The south part of the lode, in this level east, has been cut through, which is 6 ft. wide, saving work throughout. The lode in the 180 west is disordered by the flookan, but still producing some good yellow ore; the lode in this level, east of Painter's shaft, is small and poor. No other change to notice.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Dec. 15: Our operations have been principally confined to the clearing and securing of the adit level to the engine-shaft, putting in divisions and casing, fixing footway, &c., in the same from surface to the adit, which is a depth of 12 fms.; this work being completed. The engine-house is up and covered, the whole of the engine is on the mine, and the engineers are busily engaged in putting it in. We are ready to resume the pitwork, capels, &c., which I am given to understand will be on the mine shortly; we then shall commence dropping, so as to be ready in the shaft by the time the engine is ready to start, which will be done with as little delay as possible. The prospects of the mine have already been laid before you, and the opinions of those who well know the property remain unaltered.

GWYDER PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Dec. 15: We have driven 9 feet long by the side of the lode in the middle level west, and have broken fully 1 ton of lead on three shots yesterday; the slopes are also gradually improving. In stopping about 7 fathoms further west it will turn out as much ore to a fathom as the middle level. We have cleared 15½ fathoms in the shallow adit, and I think in about 5 fathoms ahead from the present end (more or less) we shall be in the place where the old mine left off good prospect; when we have reached that point the mine will turn out a good profit.

HARWOOD.—J. Racs, Dec. 9: The end of the drift east in No. 2 vein is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm., and the slope above is worth 16 cwt. of ore per fathom. No other alteration in the mine. We weighed 5 tons 14 cwt. of ore, including duty, on the 8th inst.; we should have had more but the weather being stormy of late has prevented us from dressing; we have 3 tons or more on the floors.

HAWKMOOR.—J. T. Phillips, J. Richards, Dec. 13: The lode in the 30 east is producing about 1 ton of ore to the fathom. In the 40 east it is not quite so good, worth about 3 tons to the fathom; the slopes in the back of this level are rather improved, producing 3 tons per fathom. The 50 looks a little more favourable, producing a little ore. We hope to see a further improvement at this point shortly. The shaft is nearly completed for a 70 fathom level. We expect the next sampling will be an improvement on the last, and hope we are discovering more ore than we are taking away.

HERODSFOOT.—J. T. Trevillon, Dec. 14: There is no change in the 127 since my last report; we still continue to drive by the side of the lode; the slope in the back of this level is yielding 5 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 117 is 2½ feet wide, yielding 12 cwt. of lead per fm. No. 1 slope, in the back of this level, will yield 1 ton per fm., and the other two slopes 10 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 106 is not yet quite clear from the influence of the slide, but from indications, such as a regular branch again forming and water issuing, I think it very likely a productive lode will soon again be found. There are five slopes in the back of this level, yielding on the average 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 82 is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 7 cwt. of lead per fm. There are two slopes working in the back of this level, yielding on the average 9 cwt. of lead per fm. I hope the next week the men have cut into the lode in the 35 east, and find it all in readiness on the mine, laths completed, and water gone over the wheel, and men are now busily engaged fixing the work at surface preparatory to sinking. On the whole, things are looking very encouraging, and we are getting on well in the dressing department for our next parcel. All our machinery and pitwork are in good order.

HEERWAD UNITED.—T. Pierce, Dec. 14: I have no particular alteration to report for the last fortnight. The sump in the bottom of the 55 yard level is still rather hard; the forebore of the level is open, and the appearance of the ground good. I am driving eastward of the middle sump to communicate with this level; the ground is ore, and I shall soon be through it, if it continues as at present. The western sump I am driving with the middle cut, and shall be driving eastward, so that the 55 yard level will be through from Ward's shaft. The west joint at Croble's shaft is looking considerably better since last reported upon.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, Dec. 14: We have communicated the winze with the rise in back of the 100, west of diagonal shaft; we shall take down the lode forthwith, and will send you full particulars next week. There is no alteration in any other bargain since last reported.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—A. Pryor, Dec. 15: The prospects of this mine have considerably improved of late. The lode at Hitchen's engine-shaft, sinking below the 15, is from 4 to 5 feet wide, yielding saving work for dressing, and of a very promising nature for improvement. In the 15, driving west from this shaft, there has been no lode taken down since last report, but I have no doubt we shall have to report a good lode when taken down next week. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit is not so productive as it has been, but of a very promising appearance for improvement.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Dec. 10: The 115 cross-cut has been driven south 47 fms., and the end is still in hard capel, mixed with branches, containing munda, quartz, and spots of ore; just the same character as it has been in the last 9 fathoms in driving. No lode taken down in the rise in the 95 west during the past week. The lode in the 70 west is gradually improving, it is 2 feet wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 5½ ton per fm. The slopes in the back of the same level are worth 20½ ton per fathom. The slopes in the back of the 56 west are worth 12½ ton per fathom. No lode taken down in the 55 east during the past week. The lode in the 45 east is 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 5½ ton per ton—a strong, kindly lode. No change in the tribute department to notice. The pitches are producing about the usual quantity. During the past week the men have cut into the lode in the 35 east, and find it is a large, strong, kindly lode, yielding good stones of ore.—Eastern Mine: The 60 cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily. The lode in the 40 east is 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz, white iron, capel, munda, and occasional spots of ore; there is also more water coming from the end, which we consider is a favourable indication.

LADY BERTHA.—F. C. Harper, Dec. 13: No alteration at Moyle's engine-shaft. The 41 east is through the cross-course, but the lode is yet disordered, and will be so until we get some few feet off it, producing some good stones of ore. The 41, west of shaft, is still hard and troublesome for driving; we have not cut into the lode here lately, but intend doing so in a few days. In Rodda's rise, in back of the 30 west, I have nothing particular to remark, as the men are rising to the south of the lode for dispatch; this, when communicated, will lay open some tribute ground. The slopes in back of the 30, west of Gray's winze, continue to look well, producing 6 tons of ore per fathom. The slopes in bottom of the 20, west of said winze, are worth about 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In Dunn's winze, in bottom of the 20 west, no lode has been taken down during the past week. The tribute department is much as usual, with the exception of a pitch in back of the 30 west working by four men, which has very much improved since my last report; it is now worth about 3 tons of good quality ore per fathom. We are getting on as fast as we can for the forthcoming sampling.

J. Mollard, Dec. 15: I am to say that Moyle's engine-shaft is down below the 41 fm. 10 in. 2 ft., and the ground is much the same as for some time past. There is no alteration in the 41 west. In the 41 east we are through the cross-course, and into the lode about 3 feet, which is producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have taken down the lode in the 20 east, which has produced about 1 ton of good quality ore. Gray's winze in the back of the 30, west of Gray's winze, is worth about 6 tons of ore per fm. Burr's slopes, east of the winze, are worth about 2½ tons of ore per fathom. There is no lode taken down in Dunn's winze. No other alteration in the mine, except in Lamin's pitch, which has improved, now worth about 3 tons of ore, or 30½ ton per fathom.

LLANDUDNO.—Dec. 5: The 56 yard level, north of Vivian's shaft, is about the same as it has been for some time—ore enough just to pay for driving it; the beds are still going nearly horizontal, but we have to pump by manual labour, the beds have dipped below the level 8 or 10 yards from the first driving; this end is now extended as far north as the Higher shaft. The 56 yard cross-cut, east of the shaft, is apparently nearing the string, the ground being more wet, with numerous cavities, having copper pyrites in them; this cross-cut is now driven 30 yards east of the shaft, and is 15 yards beyond the point where we expected to cut the open joint seen at bottom, but the intervening shale bed must have thrown it back this distance, which has sometimes been known to be the case, else we should have cut it before this. We are very anxious to cut it, hoping to let down the coming water from the north bottom, where we are told a good store of ore was left when the influx of water drove them out, in time of the former proprietor. In the slopes there is not much new to report; they have been set again at the old prices. We are still clearing refuse from the old workings at bottom, as we have opportunity for drawing, and find ground that will do work at high prices. The pitches are set again at the usual high prices. No. 8 in this list is a new pitch, which two men have taken at 13s. 4d. in 11. To drive a cross-cut some 6 or 8 yards to cut a string; they are to have the ground three months after they cut the string. We continue to raise the waste ore as before, when the weather is favourable, but have been very much delayed in this respect of late.

LLANFYRNACH.—J. Skimming, Dec. 13: I had on Saturday last a perfect examination of the various workings, and by the help of the new plan and section was able to understand the details of the mine accurately. All the present points are now in full operation, and I may say we have the key of the various positions fully in our hands. The mine two months ago was in a wretched state of working, and we have had much dead work to do in order to make proper outlets for the ore, both at the engine and other shafts. We are now getting into a proper mining position, but have not yet got a fair working end on the two best courses—on Gardner's and Victoria lodes. Nevertheless, our produce for the two months will be full 40 tons. My confidence in the property has been greatly strengthened during my last visit, and when the engineering arrangements are complete, I am certain that Llanfyrnach will be a rich, profitable, and lasting mine. The engine-house is up to the level of the mine bottom; the work done is superb. The details for sinking the engine-shaft (No. 1) are settled with the agent, and the alteration of the pitwork and erection of new drawing-machine shall be put in hand immediately. I look forward to the early part of summer as the time when the mine will take a position, both as to returns and profits, second to none in the principality.

MERLBYN.—W. Sandoe, Dec. 14: During the past few days the 20, north of Wood shaft, has been holed to the Brynferdd engine-shaft, which we are now busily engaged in covering over, putting in plat pillar, and making other necessary preparations, in order to bring down the whim kibble, to draw stuff from this level; this work will be finished in two or three days, when we shall resume the driving north of said shaft, by four men, and slope path back and bottom, south of same, by four men. The slope in the back of this level is yielding good dressing work for ore. There is no change to speak of in the cross-cut north of Sandoe's shaft; the ground, &c., is much the same as when last reported on. All other work connected with the mine is going on regularly.

MILL POOL.—Wm. Oates, Jun., J. Daniel, Dec. 15: Harvey's Lode: In the engine-shaft, sinking under the 42, we have had some very hard floors of spar and capel, which have been very much against us in sinking; at present the ground is easier, and we expect to make greater progress now—down 3½ fms.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, saving work. The lode in the 42 east is 18 in. wide, worth 3½ ton per fm.; in this level west it is 18 in. wide, saving work. We have just got through the slide, and expect an improvement shortly. In the 30, west of footway, the lode is 9 inches wide, good saving work; the ground here is harder than usual. In this level east we have cut the Red lode, which is 6 ft. wide, kindly, but not enough to value. We have now commenced driving east on the same, and expect it will improve shortly; this has partially drained the water in Black Downs. Harvey's shaft is sunk 6¼ fms. under the 30; the lode is upwards of 1 ft. wide, good saving work. We have now commenced sinking James's shaft under the 10; no lode taken down as yet. This shaft, which is 50 fms. west of footway shaft, is intended to be sunk to the 30, for ventilation and discharge of stuff. The Red lode in the 20, driving west, is a little improved, the part we are driving on being 3 ft. wide, saving work, with a very kindly appearance. No change to notice in the 17 pitch, or in any other tributary bargain. On Friday last, our setting-day, we set 17 pitches to 32 men, at tributes varying from 6s. 8d. to 16s. in 11, the tributer being paid at 50½ ton per ton for tin.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Dec. 14: The sumpmen will finish the fork to-day, and to-morrow they will commence cutting pit. In the 32 east the ground is easy for driving in by the side of the lode; set to two men 1 fm., at 3½ ton, and when they complete their bargain the lode will be taken down. The slopes in back of this level are looking much the same as last week. We are now very busy preparing to send off a parcel of ore to Barnstaple, estimated 50 tons; besides, we have several tons on the surface and underground undressed.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, Dec. 13: There is no change of importance in the mine this week. We have 10 tons of ore ready for delivery, sold to Messrs. Cookson and Co., at 131. 6d. per ton.

NEWTON.—J. Tregoning, Dec. 15: I have suspended sinking the shaft until we make further trial on the branch sinking from the patch; sinking on the branch below the patch it continues its size, just as last reported, composed of spar, clay, and a little iron ore; sinking by six men, 3 fms. east, at 7½ ton per fathom. The lode in the slopes west of the winze is not quite as thick as it has been; it is now about 2½ ft. wide, producing about 6 tons of good manganese per fathom. We are taking down the manganese to the side of the railway, in order that when we receive orders to ship it we shall be able to do so without delay.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, Dec. 10: Wheel Bramble: The lode at Lizzie engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 30, driving east, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, stamping work. The same level, driving west, is unproductive. The lode in the 20, driving east, is worth 12½ ton per fathom. The lode in the same level, driving west, is worth 30½ ton per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, east of shaft, is worth 14½ ton per fathom. The slopes in back of this level, east and west of shaft, are worth 15½ ton per fm. The lode in the 10, driving east, is producing saving work.—Picky's Lode: Elias engine-shaft is sunk 16 fms. below the adit; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is producing rich stones of tin. The lode in the 10, driving east, is worth 5½ ton per fathom. We have suspended this level, driving west, for the present. The slopes in back of this level, east and west of shaft, are worth 7½ ton per fathom. No alteration in any other part of the mine worthy of remark.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, J. Southey, Dec. 14: In the 102, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, pryan, and black and grey ore—a very promising lode. In the winze, sinking under the 53, the tin lode is worth 8½ ton per fathom. All other parts of the mine are without alteration. Yesterday our sale of tin ore realised 213s. 18s. 2d.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, Dec. 13: There is no particular alteration in this mine since last report, with the exception of the slope on the back of shallow adit level, east from Vivian's shaft, which is improved, and producing rich work for silver ore. The engineers are busily employed erecting the engine.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, Dec. 10: Eales's shaft is sinking under the 84 by six men and three youngsters, at 15½ ton per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of rubble spar and flookan; the north wall for the last 3 fms. sinking is becoming more regular, and the lode appears to be in a more settled state. The 84 is driving east, Eales's by four men, at 4½ ton per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of hard spar and capels, with sprigs of malleable copper, but not to value. The 36 is driving west of Eales's by four men, at 4½ ton per fm.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and is a little disordered by the cross-course, which we are now driving through, and we expect shortly to get through it, when the lode may again take its regular course. In the winze sinking on Wright's lode, in the adit level, by six men, at 13½ ton per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of hard spar and kyllas; Hunt's shaft is sinking from surface by nine men, at the 30½ ton per fathom; we have got through the lode, which appears to have come in from the north, but finding the footwall underlying north so far, we are inclined to think it is a south lode.—Tribute: We have a tin pitch working in the back of the 72, west of Eales's shaft, which was set last Friday, at 12s. in 11.

NORTH HALLENBEAGLE (St. Agnes).—J. Craze: This mine is in one of the best metalliferous localities, the stratum being a light kyllas, congenial for copper ore, and in the same layer of ground as the following mines—Wheal Rose, North Downs, Hallenbeagle, and North Trekerby; the latter it adjoins, contiguous to which are the Wheal Chance and Trekerby Mines, and in a district parallel south are the St. Day Mine, Co. Cornwall, and the United Mines; to the north, in the same parallel, are Wheal Music, South Towan, Tywarthall, and Wheal Chance, all of which have from time to time made enormous profits. There are several lodes in North Hallenbeagle, which extends from east to west for more than half a mile, which is the bearing of the lodes, and above a quarter of a mile from north to south; at present there are three well-defined lodes partially wrought out—the south copper lode, the north copper lode, and Berrie's great tin lode. The adit level is driven east about 200 fms. on the north copper lode, and a shaft sunk 15 fms. from surface; this shaft was sunk by the means of horse-engine, and from this shallow depth many hundred tons of copper ore were raised, the mine not being of sufficient depth to permit of the use of steam. At the same time, the low standard of copper ore being from 95 to 100, this valuable asset was abandoned, it is obvious that this lode has proved equally as productive in depth as the above profitable mines, upon the other lodes but little has been done. A shaft is sunk upon Berrie's tin lode 12 fms. from surface, and some rich tin was raised; this lode is about 35 fms. north of the north copper lode. In driving the adit east 120 fms. east on the latter lode, and cross-cut to the tin lode, you will have tin and copper lodes for 60 fms. in depth (dry); this is a thing seldom met with in Cornwall, and it is my opinion in driving the adit level large returns of copper and tin will be made. At the same time, I would advise you to erect a 36-in. cylinder engine on the eastern shaft on the north copper lode, and this engine will command the south copper lode and tin lode 120 fms. below adit. These lodes are easy to work, and the ore can be cheaply dressed for market. The tram road from Portreath passes through the set, and the mine is within half a mile of Scourier Station, on the West Cornwall Railway, thereby rendering all the ports on that line easy of access for the carriage of ores and materials. I can safely recommend this set, and believe, with an outlay of 6000s. to 7000s., it will be a first-rate dividend-paying mine. A piece of ground with even one lode in this district is a very valuable asset, and in driving the adit level and one it is very likely there will be a dividend mine.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Hodge, Dec. 12: For the last week we have been mainly occupied in clearing the mine of stuff, in addition to cutting ground for penthouse, beams, &c. We can get fairly under-way for sinking the engine-shaft below the 27. I find to-day, in order to make a complete job of the pumping and drawing parts below, we must take away a piece of ground at the shaft just above the 27, where the lode varied in its underlay; this will take a fortnight. The lode in the 27, driving south, has not quite so much lead in it as last reported; it is now a little over 2 ft. wide, all saving work.

NORTH LEVANT.—R. James, J. Bennett, Dec. 14: The lode in the 10, west of the engine-shaft, produces a little tin. The slopes in the back are worth 20½ ton per fathom. The deep adit level, east of the engine-shaft, is poor at present. The deep adit level, west of Borlase's shaft, produces good tinstuff. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is worth 12½ ton per fathom. No. 1 slope in the back is worth 10½ ton per fathom. No. 2, 10½, and No. 3, 8½ ton per fathom. At Borlase's shaft, which has been resumed sinking under the deep adit level, no lode has been yet taken down. The lode in the deep

your captain, forwarded from time to time, and fully justifying his estimate of the value of the ore underfoot from surface to adit, and from adit to the 10 ft. level. At present the ore in the adit is not quite so good as it has been, but is still a very fine ore, with evidences of again opening out. The 10 ft. level is a splendid level, indeed, about 3 feet wide, and extremely rich for copper, nickel, and cobalt; I think it is near an east and west lode. The shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 10, in good ground, the lode improving; no expectations were ever formed of raising much in this work, as the shaft has been sunk in disturbed ground from the commencement. The lode in the 10 has gone down of so decided a character, and of such a quality, that it has been determined to sink a 12 ft. lift before driving under the shoots of ore; this is a very wise step; when this shaft has been done, many thousands of pounds worth of ore will be procurable at a trifling cost, and the Pelly Wad will be a great prize. To detail more would be a mere repetition of the captain's reports, and would be tedious. When examining the mine I was accompanied by an eminent captain, who, like all others who have done so, expressed his surprise and admiration at all he saw, and stated that, had he not seen it, he could scarcely have believed so much work could have been done in so short a time, or so well, or that the mine could have produced so large a quantity of rich ore. The particulars of the 110 tons I forwarded to you in a previous letter. I think at that time I did not mention that Mr. Williams, when sampling, ordered all the skimpings and waste to be saved, as they were very valuable; he did so, and his advice has been acted on. I should have forwarded you this before, but a severe illness has prevented my doing so. I purpose visiting the mine again shortly; at present I can only congratulate you on the state and prospects of Pelly Wad, as unrivalled for the time it has been at work.

J. Seymour, Dec. 15: The south end of the 10 fathom level continues very good, I consider we have 10,000 worth of ground laid open. The south shaft has been sunk 2 fathoms through a good channel of ground for mineral. I have stopped the backing work for the present, except a little light work. I have stopped No. 1 slope in the shaft, and put the men to sink Robin's shaft down to the 10 ft. level. I have made inadequate to keep the stuff, and I have made arrangements for another shaft to be erected at Robin's shaft.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Edy, Dec. 10: In the 106, driven 2 fms. north and 10 ft. south, not enough of the lode taken down to prove its value, but producing good stones of grey ore. In the 94 the ground is good for driving, and lode looking very well in the stopes coming behind the end. In the 92 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 70 north the ground is good for driving; lode poor. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking much the same as they have been for some time past.

PENGENNA.—E. Hitchens, Dec. 10: I herewith send you the report of the mine.—South part of the Mine: Here, to the east of the shaft, in Ross's stopes, on the main branch, which is underlaying before us, the branch is very large, and we have had some good stones of lead in it; it is not quite so good as present, but likely to improve. In the stopes in the back of the adit, east of the sink, we are extending the stopes to the west on the capels of the lode by the side of the old workings, where we have a good branch of silver, and if we have this branch for 6 feet it will be worth 307; it is a splendid branch, and we have broken some fine work to day—it is just the stuff I want.—Adit End: We have cut the cross-course in this level, and the lode made home against the cross-course very large, and a promising-looking lode it is. We have just cut into the cross-course; it is about 3 feet wide, composed of flookan, munde, and spar—a pretty blue flookan, quite congenial for lead. The cross-course here is from 20° to 30° south from east, and underlaying south about 2 ft. in a fathom. Where we cut the cross-course first it was quite dry, but as soon as we cut the other wall we had streams of water. It appears that the ground to the east is flowing with water, and I believe from appearances that it will drain the shaft; it will be advisable to drive on the course 2 or 3 fathoms to give the water vent. I have sampled the lead and silver piles, and sent away the samples to-day.

PENHAUGER.—H. Knapp, Dec. 13: The engine-shaft is now down to a 22 ft. level. The lode at the shaft is about 2 feet wide, producing some good work for lead, but not enough to value; so soon as the necessary preparation are made we shall commence driving north and south on its course, and expect soon after an improvement in both ends. The lode in the 11 is 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of munde and gossan, spotted with lead ore; the lode; the ground is more favourable for driving than heretofore, and congenial for lead.

PROVIDENCE MINES (Lelan).—A. Anthony, Wm. Hollow, F. Rogers, Dec. 15: There is not the slightest change to notice since our report of last week.

HIDDEN.—R. Kines, Dec. 15: We are now busily engaged in erecting the machinery, and we hope to have the large boiler in its place by the end of the week. The frosty weather considerably retards the masonry, but all other work is going on well.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cook, Dec. 10: We are continuing on the 47 cross-cut, in expectation of finding more lode; and, although up to this time we have not met with any, it is my impression, judging from the nature of the ground, and a quantity of water issuing from a branch towards the bottom of the end, that another part of the lode exists to the north of the one cut through. I have set 6 feet to drive, at 5 ft. 10 in., and a few days will be sufficient to prove it, when, if no further discovery be made, we shall commence driving on the course of the lode already driven through, which of itself the most prejudicial must acknowledge to be an important discovery; the fact of its underlying south, and bringing with it such a beautiful channel of water, is a matter of the highest importance, saying nothing of the excellent quality of the ore it contains. The two parts of the lode in the western end are now quite together in the upper part of the end, making a lode about 8 in. wide, of a very promising appearance, composed of munde and peach.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. George, Jun., Dec. 12: I have this morning been underground in South Caradon Wheal Hooper, where I find the cross-cut driven north from the shaft in the 47 about 45 fms., and that a small lode, varying from 2 to 5 in. in width, has just been discovered, containing some rich quality ore, which, from an assay made, is found to produce 16½ per cent., and underlying about 1 ft. in a fath. There is still a branch going north, containing particles of copper and munde, and letting out a quantity of water, from which they are induced to drive a little further in that direction, to ascertain if there is any more lode north of that already discovered, of which I think there is some probability. However, in two or three days sufficient will be seen to satisfy us on this point; and, if nothing more should be met with, I would recommend that what is already discovered should be opened on both east and west at once, as many of the principal lodes in this district are known to be small about the cross-course, but to improve as they get off its influence; and that, as soon as practicable, the driving of the cross-cut north be resumed, where the ground is considerably improved, the present price for driving being only 5½ per fath., whereas the former selling price was 10 per fath., as a lode of a greater value may be met with. I consider there is yet a very important part of the set untried; and, should the present lode, when opened on, be found profitably productive, you will soon be in a position to make returns, as the shaft is sunk 15 fathoms below this level, and a cross-cut driven north towards it upwards of 90 fms. In conclusion, I would remark that, as far as can yet be seen of the lode and the favourable change in the character of the granite about it, no one can but form a favorable opinion thereon.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Dec. 13: The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 88 by nine men, at 22 ft. level, yielding good work for tin. The 88 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 12 ft. per fath. The 88 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 6 ft. per fath. The rise in the back of the 78 by four men, at 8 ft. 10 in. per fath. Lode saving work for tin. The winze to sink under the 68 by four men, at 9 ft. per fath. The 68 to drive east by four men, at 7 ft. per fath. Lode yielding 2 tons of copper per fath. The 68 cross-cut to drive south by two men, at 5 ft. 10 in. per fath. The 68 to drive east by four men, at 12 ft. per fath. The deep adit level to drive west of the cross-course by two men, at 8 ft. per fath. A new shaft to sink from surface, to be carried 12 ft. by 6 ft. within timber, taken by nine men at 10 ft. 10 in., at 40 ft. per bargain. Yesterday we sold 32 tons of tin ore, which realised 644. 10s.

SOUTH CRENVIER.—E. Chegwain, Dec. 13: The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 105, is 14 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. In the winze sinking below the 105 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fath. In the 105 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fath., worth 41 per fath. In the 94 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. Our tribute pitches in back of the 105 and 94 are not looking quite so well. —South Mine: The ground in the new south shaft is favourable for sinking. In the 32, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of tin and silver of copper ore, a very kindly lode. In the 32, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of copper ore. The ground in the north and south cross-cuts is without change.

SOUTH DOLOCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Dec. 14: No alteration to notice. The cross-cuts are progressing favourably.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth, Dec. 15: The 40 east is as last reported. In the 40 south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing some spots of lead ore. In the winze in the bottom of the 30 the lode is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. I have taken the men from the 40 east to rise against the mine in the bottom of the 30 to have a communication for air. I hope to hole in a few days, and when done I shall put a pair of men to rise in back of the 30, on a course of ore worth nearly 3 tons to the fathom. I have set some men to raise stone for the erection of the crusher, which will save not only a great expense in dressing, but make the most of our ores.

SOUTH PENHALDARVA.—T. Hodge, Dec. 10: In the 32 north, and east on the east and west lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed principally of killas, with crystallised spar, munde, and Jack intermixed; on the whole looking a little better. There is nothing new elsewhere.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—W. Stephens, Dec. 13: In the 20, driving south of new shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, munde, green, and a small portion of malleable copper; and I have every reason to believe that this is the great copper lode that we have been expecting to cut at this level. The end driving south of the 32 is full 4 ft. wide, spotted with lead, and has a kindly appearance. We have sunk another pit on the great copper lode about 12 fms. further east; it is composed of gossan, capel, and munde, and I shall be much deceived if, when proved, it is not a productive lode.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, Dec. 10: The 144 end, east of Trussell's, is looking very well; the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, producing full 8 tons of ore per fath. The western end is rather improved. All other places are just the same as last reported. We have been busily engaged in taking out the boiler at Oppy's whim, and replacing it by one that we took from Trussell's, and hope to get it completed by Monday morning. The pumping-engines are all working well, and the prospects throughout the mine are looking favourable.

STRAY PARK.—Charles Thomas and Son, R. Pryor, E. Rogers, Dec. 13: Nearly two months having elapsed since the account meeting, we have thought it desirable to acquaint the shareholders with the present state of the mine.—Main Lode: We have cut a pit in the 180, and commenced sinking the engine-shaft under that level; in cutting the pit some very rich stones of tin have been met with. The shaft sinking on the south part of the lode is worth 6 ft. of long 24 ft. per fath.; by driving a cross-cut near the shaft we find the lode to be upwards of 20 ft. in width. The last 14 feet north of the shaft contains a small quantity of tin. The winze under the 170, west of engine-shaft, is worth for tin and copper 201 per fathom.—New South Lode: The 160 is driven 9 fms. west of the cross-cut; the lode in the end is worth for copper 121 per fathom. A winze has just been holed on the cross-course from the 150 to the 160, and we shall now commence to stoep the back of the 160, in a lode worth 301 per fath. The 150, west of cross-course, is worth 81 per fathom. The ends in the 150, east and west of the eastern cross-cut, are each worth 61 per fath. We would remark, that the new south lode in the 140, in Dolcoath Mine, 2 fms. from Stray Park boundary, is worth 251 per fathom; and in the 190, 14 fms. from Stray Park boundary, the lode is worth 401 per fath. A new 30-in. cylinder stamping-engine is contracted for, and the engine-house is in course of erection; we expect the stamps will be ready to work about the beginning of May next.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Dec. 15: We are making fair progress in sinking the engine-shaft. Since last report we have taken down the lode in the 226 south, and which yielded for the first 6 ft. 45 cwt., it then declined to 40 cwt., and is still of the same value. The lode in the 215 south, which has been partly taken down, is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 10 cwt. of lead per fath. In the 205 south the lode is 3 feet wide, and will produce 9 cwt. of lead per fath., and in favourable ground. The stopes throughout the mine are much the same as last reported. We shall sample on Saturday next 60 tons of lead ore.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Unsworth, Dec. 10: The mine has much improved since last saw it. Laxmore's pitch in the bottom of the 56 east is worth 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The end of the 56 east is worth 3 to 4 tons of good quality copper ore per fath. By the present appearance there is a good place of ore ground to take away, it being directly under the ore ground above, and 14 fms. from the boundary of Lady Bertha. Treeman's pitch, to the west of the engine-shaft, in the 36, is worth 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fath., with every appearance of an improvement. This is a valuable piece of ground, being under the junction and standing whole to the 24. Gilbert's pitch is not looking so well. John's stopes in the back of the 24 are worth 2 tons of copper ore per fath.; this is also to the west of the engine-shaft, proving the value of this part of the mine. I have no doubt of this shoot of ore holding down, and can be intersected in the deep levels west. I have never seen Tavy look so well as now, and I have no doubt but that your sampling will be increased.

R. Goss, Dec. 15: The pitch in the 56 (Laxmore's) continues good—producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fath. In the back of the 46 ft. level Cloke's pitch is yielding 1½ tons of copper ore and 4 tons of munde per fath. The pitch in the 38, west of the engine-shaft, is yielding 2½ tons of copper ore per fath.; Gilbert's pitch in this level, west of the cross-course, is yielding 1½ tons of copper ore per fath. The stopes in the back of the 24, west of the engine-shaft, are worth 2 tons of copper ore per fath. The mine has greatly improved. I expect to sample 40 tons of good quality ore.

TOLVADEN.—F. Gandy, E. Johns, Dec. 13: The winze sinking below the 30, west of Gandy's shaft, is now sunk 4 fms. 3 ft. below the level, and will yield between 4 and 5 tons of ore per fath. The winze sinking below the 30, east of the engine-shaft, is greatly improved. The winze sinking below the 40, east of the engine-shaft, is sunk 2 fms. 3 ft., and is yielding about 3 tons of ore per fath. The 40 is driven 27 fms. east of the sump, or engine, shaft; the leader of ore at present is from 6 to 8 in. wide; this appears to be the top of a deposit. The 40 is driven west of Gandy's shaft 10 fms.; in driving north at this point we have discovered a leader of ore about 18 in. wide, which is standing for a great length. The pitches are all looking well. At the bottom, or 50 ft. level, we are now cross-cutting the lode, and have cut in 11 ft., but not reached the north part or footwall of the lode; the last 3½ feet of which has been in an ore course. Weather permitting, we shall sample on the 27th inst. from 350 to 400 tons of ore. The length of ore ground laid open is from 70 to 80 fms.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Dec. 10: The lode at the engine-shaft below the 116 is 10 ft. wide, and will yield 8 tons of copper ore per fathom; sinking at 241 per fathom. The lode in the 116 east will yield 7 tons of copper ore per fathom; driving at 101 per fathom. The stopes in back of the 116 east will produce 6 tons of copper ore per fathom; stopping at 31 per fathom. The lode in the 116 west yields 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom; driving at 41 per fathom. In the winze below the 110 west the lode will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; sinking at 41 per fathom. In the 80, west of Woodfall's shaft, the lode will yield 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; driving at 31. 5s. per fathom. In handing you the report, I am pleased to have the opportunity of stating that the mine never looked so well as at present, and although the ground is eased from 201 to 241 per fathom, I think it will soon further improve. The component parts of the lode at the shaft are much more congenial for copper ore, having less or, I may say, no capels, and this I am pleased to see.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James, E. Pooley, Dec. 14: The 30 end, west of Parry's is worth 141 per fathom. No. 1 stopes, in back, are worth 91 per fathom; No. 2 are worth 91; No. 3 ditto are worth 101 per fathom. The 20 end is poor. No. 1 stopes, in bottom, and 16 fms. behind the end, are worth 601 per fathom; No. 2 ditto are worth 201; No. 3 ditto are worth 121; No. 4 ditto are worth 121 per fathom. No. 1 stopes, in back, are worth 101; No. 2 ditto are worth 81; No. 3 ditto are worth 81; No. 4 are worth 81 per fathom. All other parts are without change.—Trelyon Lower Mine: No lode taken down in the end since our last report. The tributaries are making good wages.

TRETOH.—Capt. Rich, Dec. 16: The water is in fork to the 40 at the engine-shaft; we shall drop 6 feet deeper to-day for a fork. The pit is broken down, which prevents our seeing the south cross-cut, but we hope to do so in a few days. The cross-cut south from John's, in the 20, appears to have reached the north capels of the tin lode, which are hard, similar to the capels of the lode where it was found productive; over this place in the adit six men are employed in driving the cross-cut. I have stopped the sinking of the winze east of Mine Park shaft; the men will now be employed in sinking this shaft; these men, as well as those in the 20 cross-cut, will have work from two or three o'clock on Sunday night to twelve on the Saturday. I hope soon to be able to give a good account of the operations here, also of the 40 cross-cut, south of engine-shaft, where it is said there are two productive copper lodes intersected, and which are shown in the plans you have—one in the cross-cut end, the other 10 fms. behind the end.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, Dec. 15: The lode in the 90 is not looking so well as last reported, now producing about 1 ton per fath. The 80 is improving, and bids fair for a good lode ore long—4 feet wide, almost solid blende and copper. There is no change to notice throughout the mine.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, Dec. 14: The 100 cross-cut is extended 8 fms. in favourable ground, and we expect to reach the lode in the course of a few days. At the new engine-shaft, in the north ground, the winze is erected, dividing and casing completed, and the cutting of the pit in a forward state. The cross-cut is commenced, and driven about 9 ft., in a beautiful channel of ground.

TYNE HEAD.—G. Millican, Dec. 9: I have put two extra men to the others driving the level—now six men. I prefer making the trial into Sir John's vein at another point a little further south.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, Dec. 14: Friday last being our setting day, the following tubwork bargains and tribute pitches were set:—The 45 to be continued west on course of section, from the 60 to the 70, and shall continue to the 80, and shall continue to the 90, and shall continue to the 100, and shall continue to the 110, and shall continue to the 120, and shall continue to the 130, and shall continue to the 140, and shall continue to the 150, and shall continue to the 160, and shall continue to the 170, and shall continue to the 180, and shall continue to the 190, and shall continue to the 200, and shall continue to the 210, and shall continue to the 220, and shall continue to the 230, and shall continue to the 240, and shall continue to the 250, and shall continue to the 260, and shall continue to the 270, and shall continue to the 280, and shall continue to the 290, and shall continue to the 300, and shall continue to the 310, and shall continue to the 320, and shall continue to the 330, and shall 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tended west towards the lode 2 fms. 3 ft. The lode in the 84 north is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm. In the winze sinking under this level north it is 3 feet wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 74 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 64 north it is 3 feet wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 54 north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We have sampled to-day two parcels of lead ore: No. 1, computed 41 tons; No. 2, computed 31 tons, for sale on the 22d inst.

MINING DISTRICTS OF SOUTH DEVON.—No. IX.

WHEAL JULIAN, in the parish of Shaugh Prior, on the lands of Mr. Rich. A. A. Julian, of Lorna House, near Plymouth, adjoins Wheal Sidney on the north. The old workings on the back of the lode (which is parallel to the Sidney lode) form the boundary between the lands of Mr. Julian and Mr. Strode; but as the lode underlies north, it soon passes entirely into the rights of the first-named lord. The workings on this set are now suspended, but the small engine used in the last working, a 22-in. rotary, is still on the mine. This concern was last taken up by a party, of whom Capt. Richard Williams (late of North Tavy Mine) and Mr. Henry Wills (of Plymouth) were the leading parties. Their workings were only trifling, and afforded no adequate trial to the ground, which is well worthy of more vigorous prosecution. The greatest objection to it is the nature of the tin, which is hampered by an entire want of water even for dressing purposes, besides being awkwardly raised up with some fields of Mr. Strode, which cannot be had by any Julian party. Besides these inevitable difficulties, Mr. Julian has the reputation of not being a very liberal lord to mining people; insisting, in fact, upon exorbitant terms and impossible conditions, which no respectable parties will agree to. The present abandonment of the set will, it is to be hoped, show this gentleman how unwise such a course is, even to his own interest, and induce him to adopt the usual terms of the county; in which case, with the present prospects of Sidney, this set ought, and no doubt will be, re-worked in a vigorous and miner-like manner.

BOTTLE HILL MINE lies about a mile south-east from Sidney, extending from the opposite brow of the Tavy Valley eastward along the declivity of another shallower valley, through which a stream flows, called the Drake-land Stream. This stream, which drains Crownhill Down, and separates the high ground of Bottle Hill from that of Hemerdon Hall, falls into the Tavy, near Newnham Park Lodge gates. The old adits of the ancient workings are taken in from the Drake-land Valley, and their deepest points only come in 22 fms. below surface; the modern adit is brought up from the Tavy Valley, and comes in at a depth of 68 fathoms. These relative depths (which are based on the lode) will give the best idea of the comparative depression of the two valleys. The eastern workings of this mine are about ¼ mile of the Crownhill Down granite boss.

Bottle Hill is by far the most ancient, and has been the most productive, mine in the district. Of the ancient workings we know nothing certain, but during the present century it has been worked over a period of nearly 50 years, with varying fortune, returning during its best days, which extended over many years, from 25 to 30 tons of tin per month, besides considerable quantities of copper. In modern times it was first taken up, about 40 years ago, by Capt. Dennis, from Cornwall, from whom it was taken soon afterwards by the late Capt. John Hitchens, of Tavistock (father of the present Messrs. John, John, and Josiah Hitchens). Capt. Hitchens was connected with the mine for a period of 25 or 30 years, having for underlings the late Capt. Nicholas Fezzy (father of Capt. Thos. Fezzy, of Buckfastleigh) for a period of nearly 20 years; and (after him) his nephew, Capt. Martin Hitchens (now of Plymouth). Capt. John Hitchens was succeeded in the management by the late Capt. Richard Williams (father of the present Capt. R. Williams, late of Julian), under whose management it continued until 1845, when the mine then declined for five years; but in 1850 was taken up by Capt. Thomas Dunn (of Devon Wheel Union) and a party, among whom were Mr. Trickett (now of the Bull Hotel) and Mr. Conway (builder, of Plymouth). In 1842 or 1843 it passed into the management of Mr. Wolferstan, the resident agent being Capt. Gifford (now of Wheal Crebor). On being abandoned by this party it passed into the hands of Mr. H. E. Croker, of Plymouth, who is now working it on his own account, Capt. Joseph Eddy (formerly agent at Yeoland Consols) being the resident captain.

It is not easy in a small space to give a clear description of the extensive workings on this old mine. The modern workings seem to have commenced below the ancient adit, which, as I said before, comes in 22 fms. deep on the course of the main lode, at the old engine-shaft, which is at the extreme west of the mine. This engine-shaft seems to have been sunk in Capt. Hitchens's time to the depth of about 34 fathoms (on the lode) below the shallow adit, from which levels were extended at the 12, 24, and 34. These levels are now driven east about 270, 230, and 210 fms. respectively; west, the two first are extended only about 20 fms. each, the 34 not at all. These workings were drained by a wheel (40 by 4) in Newnham Park, on the banks of the Tavy, a little lower down than the present Sidney wheels, and on the opposite side of the stream. The line of rods was 300 fms. in length, and on these days, not being very perfect, great trouble was continually occurring. It being impossible then to sink much further, and the bottom of the mine being rich, it was determined to bring up a deep adit from the Newnham Valley, to come in 12 fms. below the then bottom, or 46 below the old adit. This was a very heavy work, for it had to be driven nearly 350 fms. before it communicated with the engine-shaft. After the adit was commenced the engine-shaft was sunk to the 46, and a level driven back west to meet it; but before this was extended very far the wheel broke down, and the mine became filled with water to the 12. This adit was a very costly and troublesome work. As between its mouth and the old engine-shaft there are only two air-shafts (one Daniel's, coming down 22 fms. deep on its back, and another (Hitchens's) coming down 41 fms. deep—the air was very bad. The holling with the workings also was a matter of considerable danger, the dialling not being very nice then. However, when once completed it was a very valuable work, and has been extended east through the mine on the main lode about 270 fms. from the old engine-shaft, giving 68 fms. of backs on the lode to the surface.

The principal workings of the mine are on two lodes—the old north or main lode, and the old south or bucking-house lode, both underlying north. These were worked by six shafts:—1, the old engine-shaft, already mentioned, at the extreme west; 2, the old whim-shaft, 20 fms. east of the old engine-shaft, perpendicular to the depth of the shallow adit (which, however, does not extend so far east), and below that on the course of the lode; 3, Vigors's shaft, 60 fms. east of the last, on the course of the lode; 4, Fezzy's shaft, 60 fms. east of Vigors's, also on the course of the lode; 5, Josiah's shaft, the most eastern, 50 fms. east of Fezzy's, perpendicular to the 24 (below the shallow adit), and below that on the course of the lode; and 6, Strode's perpendicular engine-shaft, sunk 64 fms. to the north of the back of the main lode, between Vigors's shaft and the old whim-shaft, 20 fms. west of the former.

The main lode underlies north about 3½ ft., and the bucking-house lode about 1½ ft. per fathom. At the surface these lodes form a junction a little east of the old whim-shaft, but they separate going east, and, in consequence of their different underlies, also in depth. The workings on the bucking-house lode are chiefly in the western part of the mine, and during Hitchens's time only extended to the depth of 10 fms. below the deep adit. The workings on the main lode extend for nearly 300 fms. in length, and seem to have been more or less productive for nearly 200 fms. long. They reached in Hitchens's time the depth of 50 fathoms (on the course of the lode) below the deep adit, with levels at the 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300. Strode's perpendicular engine-shaft crossed the lode at the last-named level, to which Vigors's and Fezzy's shafts are also sunk. Josiah's shaft is only down to the 28, below the deep adit. This is the most eastern shaft, but the following six levels are driven east of it:—the 12, below the shallow adit, 80 fms.; the 24, 30 fms.; the 34, 20 fms.; the deep adit, 80 fms.; the 10, below the deep adit, 20 fms.; and the 18, 30 fms. The 28 is driven up to this shaft, but not east of it. Strode's shaft, as before stated, crosses the lode at the 60, below deep adit, but it also communicates with the lode by a cross-cut (26 fms. long) at the adit, and likewise by another (10 fms. long) at the 28. The two western shafts do not extend to the deep part of the mine, and are held up rather peculiarly. The old engine-shaft is, as stated, on the course of the main lode, but only to the 24, below the shallow adit; here it diverges, and is sunk between the two lodes to the deep adit, from which depth they are cut by short cross-cuts north and south. The old whim-shaft likewise, at the level of the shallow adit, forks off in two branches on either lode, which separate here. The branch on the main lode only extends to the deep adit; but that on the bucking-house lode goes down 10 fms. below that level. The workings below the deep adit in Newnham Park. The character of the two lodes has been very different. The bucking-house lode is a very variable, sometimes reduced to a stratum, and at others extending into a rich course of tin; it has also been characterised by producing large quantities of copper. The old bottom on this lode—10 fms. below deep adit, at the old whim-shaft—is very promising for copper; and further west, at the old engine-shaft, it is 4 feet wide, solid munda, with spots of ore. The main lode, on the contrary, is throughout a very large lode, with regular shoots of tin at steady intervals apart, all disseminated through the lode, which rarely produces very rich tin stuff, but affords it in great quantities. Two other lodes were also cut, one 50 fms. to the north of the main lode, cut in sinking Strode's shaft; and another 70 fms. south of the main lode, cut by the deep adit, sinking up the shallow adit from Drake-land's stream. These are now called Robert's new north lode, and the new south lode. The first was not productive when crossed by the engine-shaft at the depth of about 40 fms.; to the second a cross-cut was commenced south from the 24, below the shallow adit, and extended about 70 fathoms, but not far enough to reach the lode. This was about the position of the mine when it was abandoned by Capt. R. Williams in 1845.

When the mine was taken up by Mr. Wolferstan's party a pumping-engine was erected on Strode's shaft; and the engine-shaft was continued perpendicular to the 60 and 70, from which points cross-cuts were driven north to the lode. At the 40 the lode was extended upon 30 fms. east, from which level some quantity of tin was raised; at the 70 the lode was only cut into. In these levels the lode was large and not unproductive; but it fell very far short in productiveness from the expectations that had been held out, and the mine was, consequently, abandoned. This same party also drove a cross-cut south from the 50 to the bucking-house lode, and from this point drove west to come under the promising points I have referred to on this lode at the bottom of the old engine and whim shaft. This was without result; but the general opinion is that the drivings were not continued far enough west to come under the shoots of ore in that lode, which are dipping rapidly west, apparently following its junction with the main lode. According to the opinion of the old miners of the district, and which certainly seems to be borne out by subsequent results, two essential points were neglected by this party:—First, the exploration of the two parallel lodes I have referred to; and second, the taking away of the old backs on the main lode by tribute. The latter is a very important point in Bottle Hill, considering the nature of the lode, its large size, and the low produce of its tin stuff, and the value of tin when it was in its prime, which was scarcely half its present price. From such considerations, it must be at once evident that very large portions of the lode, which it would not have paid to take away in former workings, could now be removed at a fair profit. And such is, in fact, the case; for there are probably thousands of fathoms of such ground in the old mine—a not unreasonable estimate, when we remember that there are 2000 fms. of levels on the main lode alone. Too much importance was given to the bottom of the mine, which proving poor the concern was knocked. The present workings by Mr. Croker are entirely above the deep adit, there being no pumping-power on the mine, and are directed to two points. The first is taking away the old backs upon tribute, in which he has been highly successful, realising a very handsome profit, although the best points of the mine—below the adit—are not accessible to him. But Mr. Croker has not confined his operations to this, which, after all, would merely amount to picking out the eyes of the mine; he is also driving on the main lode, west of the old engine-shaft, and opening out Robert's new north lode, and the new south lode. The first, driving west on the main lode, is a very important point; for, strange to say, although the lode can be traced most of the way to the Tavy (more than 300 fms. distance), and again in Newnham Park, on the opposite side of the stream, where it is most promising, during the workings no levels have been driven more than 20 fms. west of the old engine-shaft. The deep adit even was not brought up on the lode, but between the two lodes; for to imagine that it is difficult to imagine that it is now driving is tiny and promising, and there is every reason to believe that it is approaching another shoot of tin. A discovery recently made some distance west, near Hitchens's air-shaft, of a fine tiny lode at surface, is encouraging for this point.

But the parallel lodes are even still more important. At surface, both Robert's and the new south lode are splendid lodes. A cross-cut has recently been driven south from Strode's shaft 16 fathoms deep to this lode, and a very fair course of tin laid open, now working on tribute. The old workings on the new south lode, above the old shallow adit, have also been cleared out, and although the leader part of the lode has been taken away by the ancient, the tributaries are raising considerable quantities of tin, and earning good wages. This lode does not underlie much, only about 1½ ft. per fathom. The cross-cut at the 24, already referred to as driven 70 fathoms to cut this lode, must do so within 10 fms. further driving.

The prospect of opening out a new mine on one of these three points—the western part of the main lode, or the north and south parallel lodes—seems almost certain. And when we consider that the deep adit gives on these lodes backs varying from 55 fms. to 70 fms. of whole ground, the value of such a prospect is at once evident. I have seen no tin lode in Devon superior to the north and south parallel lodes, and scarcely one equal to the latter.

The terms on which Mr. Croker holds this mine from Mr. Strode are very fair—1-15th dues if worked above the present bottom, or 1-20th if worked at or below that point. There is no obligation to prosecute the mine below the adit, which, as the present prospects refer to points giving ample backs above that level, there is no present necessity of doing. The water-power on the mine is ample for all crushing and drawing purposes, and perhaps even for pumping. There are four wheels at present stamping and drawing, and above these there is fall enough for another 60-ft. wheel. Mr. Croker's enterprise and judgment in taking up this mine, and bringing it to a comparatively successful issue, are highly creditable to him.

ASHBURTON DISTRICT.

The prospects of mining in this district have recently improved. The discovery at **WHEAL EMMA** is in a cross-cut north, about 12 fms. back from the extreme western end of the 34 fm. level. This level west, during the whole of its driving, many fathoms back from the end, was very poor, with no lode, even except wild strings of quartz. The fact of such a lode as that at Wheal Emma falling suddenly in this manner was rather alarming, not merely in itself, but as an unfavourable indication as to the character of the lode. From near the forebore of this level a cross-cut north was commenced some time since, but only driven 2 fms.; recently, 11 fms. further east, the present cross-cut was commenced, and in 5½ fms. driving cut into the main part of the lode, which had been missed in the level. The lode at this point is not absolutely rich, but it produces good work for copper, and is, besides, of a fine promising character. It has been opened on a few fathoms east, but now the men are set to drive west. From the dialling of this lode it is now clear that the first cross-cut, near the forebore, was driven to within 9 ft. of the lode. Indeed, it is quite unaccountable why this was not continued at the time, for there is an evident change even in the present end of the cross-cut, in which there are stones of ore, and a fine stream of water, indicating the proximity of the lode. At present the end is all covered with copper greens deposited from this water.

At **ASHMURTON UNITED**, the tin lode in the bottom level west still continues as good as before. Some extremely rich stones are broken from the leader part, some of them one-half, and even three-fourths, black tin.

The works at the **ATLAS MINE**, of the South Devon Iron Company, are progressing as usual. A fine new run of iron has been opened out on the higher part of the estate, and considerable quantities are now being raised weekly. With this commencement of production, the question of carriage is again arising, and it is even said that the directors contemplate resuscitating the defunct traction engine. It is difficult to imagine that, after past experience, this should be again attempted. With regard to the tin workings, the cross-cut from the bottom of the 20 to the lode has been commenced, and some fresh discoveries of tin have been made on the back of the lode. The 60-ft. stamping-wheel and the tramway from the engine-shaft, are complete, and the former is a very beautiful erection. The dressing-floors are also being laid out. Stamping operations are at present suspended, in consequence of the breaking of the stamps axle—an unfortunate accident, which will now be repaired in a day or so by putting in a new axle.

The other little mines in the neighbourhood are doing nothing, or next to nothing. At **WEST BEAK** the engine has fallen together—a very serious accident.

THE COAL TRADE.

In the London Coal Market during the week a fair amount of business has been done, but prices have not materially varied, as the downward tendency which seemed inclined to show itself, owing to larger arrivals than expected, was fully compensated by the change in the weather. On Monday a steady trade was done at previous rates, 1 only of the 13 ships at market remaining on hand at the end of the day. Wednesday likewise passed over without any change in price, although 83 ships were at market. Of these 47 were sold, 25 went to supply gas contracts, and 11 remained unsold. Yesterday there was a moderate business transacted, the quotations at the close of the market being—Best house, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 3d.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

The Scotch colliers appear to have been much engaged lately, and seem inclined to attempt to make the new Colliery Inspection Act an instrument for widening the breach between the masters and men, as they propose to petition to have a clause introduced which shall ensure them better inspection and short time. At the Carron Company's Collieries the men have been incessant in their demand for a rise, which, however, was refused; and not only so, but an endeavour has been made by the employers to convince the men that it is merely a ruse—that the rise has not been given in other collieries.

An important case has been heard in the Queen's Bench this week, Mr. Stevenson Clarke, of the Coal Exchange, being the plaintiff, and the Midland Railway Company the defendants. In the autumn of 1857, Mr. Clarke bought a large quantity of coals from the West Staveley Colliery Company, advancing by way of payment on the coals upwards of £2200. From time to time various quantities of coal were forwarded to London over the defendants' railway, the colliery company's habit being to use the defendants' wagons, but to mark them with Mr. Clarke's name, and forward him invoices regularly drawn up. But the Staveley Colliery Company had previously entered into an agreement with the Midland Railway Company, whereby the Staveley Company were to convey their coals on monthly credit, on condition of having a general lien for any balance due to them on all the coals of the company transmitted along the line. In March 1858 tons of coals were forwarded to Mr. Clarke, but as the colliery company were in difficulties, and largely indebted to the railway company, the latter detained the coals, which were, in fact, the plaintiff's property—hence the present action. The question was, whether such a lien ought to prevail against the right of a consignee who had actually paid in advance for the goods consigned to him. The Lord Chief Justice directed a verdict to be entered for defendants, giving the plaintiff leave to move to enter it for him for 308l. 19s., the value of the coals.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1859: BEING THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW, BY MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.—This Review will be published in the *Mining Journal* at the end of the year, and pursers and secretaries of mines are particularly requested to forward to Mr. Watson statistical returns, showing the ores sold, money realised, dividends paid, and general progress of mines since Jan. 1. Also, a short statement, showing the principal points of interest in future operations. The attention paid to mining pursuits by the general public has so greatly increased of late, and the desire to obtain correct information is so apparent, that it is Mr. Watson's wish to render the present work more copious in its details than any former Review, and to make it a complete and correct guide to the investor.—St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, Nov. 16.

ST. AUBYN MINERAL COMPANY.—Under this title will be found in our advertising columns the prospectus of a company formed to work an old but well-known rich mine in the west of Cornwall; near Marazion, hitherto known as Penberthy Crofts. This district has been celebrated from the earliest days of Cornish enterprise for the enormous quantity of tin and copper ores returned from it, which is clearly shown on reference to the admirably drawn map accompanying the prospectus of the company. The property is surrounded by about half-a-dozen mines, which have returned altogether 1,215,273l. The direction, which is very numerous, is composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability, both in London and Cornwall, and who are thoroughly versed in mining. Attached to the prospectus are the reports of some of the best mining authorities in the county, including Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath; Captain James Pope, of Wheal Basset, besides others, on whose judgment the utmost reliance can be placed. Unlike most of the mines which have lately been brought before the public, in which the promoters ask for about half the cash subscribed, the amount here is only 2500l., and 9000 shares; and, from private information, we are in a position to state that no part of either the money or shares will be parted with by the company until such time as both directors and shareholders are satisfied that their mine will not only pay expenses, but dividends. We have often called the attention of our readers to the folly of investing their money in mines which exist often in supposition only, thousands of miles distant from home, and advocated, at the same time, the many valuable properties lying idle in our own rich metalliferous districts, and we are glad to see our remarks have not been without their fruits. We recommend the investment to the notice of our readers.

THE TIN STANDARD.—The stocks of tin are low, and the demand very brisk, and, although no advance in the standard is yet announced, a rise may be daily expected. The present standard is for common, 132l. 10s., best, 132l. 10s. We can calculate the tin miner that the sudden fluctuations of the tin standard, which for years was a great obstacle to tin miners, are becoming less frequent; and if the smelters can keep the price steady, as they have done for the last 12 months, they will confer a great benefit on the miners of Cornwall and Devon. The adventurers in tin mines are now beginning to receive moderate percentage for the capital invested, but which the low price of tin for several years prevented them from obtaining.—West Briton.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, December 16, 1859.

COPPER.		BRASS.	
Copper wire	0 12 - 0 1 2½	Sheets	11½d. - 11½d.
ditto tubes	0 1 2½ -	Wire	11d. -
Sheeting & bolts	0 1 0½ -	Tubes	12½d. - 13d.
Bottoms	0 1 0 - 0 1 1	FOREIGN STEEL.	
Old (Exchange)	0 0 11 -	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	17 10 -
Best selected	115 0 -	ditto (hammered)	19 0 - 19 10 0
Tough cake	112 0 -	ditto, in faggots	21 0 -
Tin	112 0 -	English, Spring	18 0 - 22 0 0
Burma Barre	113 0 -	Bessemer's Engineers' Tool	44 0 -
IRON.		Spindles	30 0 -
Barre, Welsh, in London	6 15 0 - 7 0 0	QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle
ditto, to arrive	6 10 0 -	SILVER.	
Nail rods	7 7 6 - 7 10 0	Foreign	21 10 -
Stafford, in London	7 15 0 - 9 0 0	To arrive	21 17 6 - 22 0 0
Bars	8 5 0 - 9 10 0	ZINC.	
Hoops	9 0 0 - 9 15 0	In sheets	27 0 - 28 0 0
Sheets, single	9 5 0 - 10 10 0	TIN.	
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0 - 4 15 0	English, blocks	138 0 0 -
Refined metal, ditto	4 10 0 - 5 0 0	ditto, Bars (in barrels)	139 0 0 -
Barre, common, ditto	12 6 0 - 15 0 0	ditto, Refined	142 0 0 -
ditto, merchant, in Tees	15 0 0 -	Banca	140 0 - 142 0 0
ditto, railway, in Wales	15 0 0 - 6 0 0	Straits	136 0 0 -
ditto, Swed. in London	11 15 0 - 16 0 0	TIN-PLATES.	
To arrive	12 5 0 -	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 11 6 - 1 13 6
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2 17 0 - 2 18 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	1 17 6 - 1 19 6
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	2 10 0 - 2 11 0	IC Ditto 2d quality	1 9 6 - 1 11 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	3 8 0 - 2 10 0	IX Ditto 3d quality	1 15 6 - 1 17 0
Staffordshire Forge Fig.	3 10 0 - 3 12 6	IC Coke	1 6 0 -
Welsh Forge Fig	— - -	IX Ditto	1 12 0 -
LEAD.		Canada plates	p. ton 13 0 - 13 10 0
English Fig	21 5 0 - 22 5 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.	— - -
ditto sheet	22 10 0 - 22 15 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb. 10½d.
ditto Rod Lead	23 10 0 - 24 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	— - -
ditto white	30 0 - 31 0 0	In London	- 6 10 0
ditto patent shot	25 0 - 25 10 0	REMARKS.—The tendency of metals generally appears to increase to-	
Spanish	21 0 -	wards further advances. Business lately has been transacted on a large	
* At the works, Is. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		scale, and may probably place our market in a much better position.	

REMARKS.—The tendency of metals generally appears to increase towards further advances. Business lately has been transacted on a large scale, and may probably place our market in a much better position.

COPPER.—A fair enquiry exists both for consumption and shipment, and the market remains very firm at fixed rates. About 3000 tons of Chilean slab has been sold to the smelters; as this large stock has been hanging over the market some time, it has, doubtless, been the means of keeping prices from rising with any rapidity, but now that it is bought up higher rates may shortly be demanded.

IRON.—Prices continue steady; the demand moderate. Shipping orders are limited, principally on account of outward freights ruling high. Scotch pigs have further advanced, and considerable sales are reported at rising prices—58s. mixed numbers, g.m.b. f.o.b. in the Clyde. Swedish bars are dull; sellers quote 117l. 15s. to 122l.

LEAD.—No change has taken place, and prices are steady; buyers or Spanish at 20l. 15s.; sellers, 21l. Red lead, 23l. 10s. to 24l.; sheets, 22l. 10s.

SILVER.—Several parcels have changed hands on the spot, at 21l. 10s., and for spring shipment at 21l. 17s. 6d. to 22l.; the market closing steady, but quiet, at the latter quotation.

TIN.—In English the smelters have announced another rise of 3l. per ton on blocks, bars, and refined, making present price of blocks 138l., and refined 142l. Contracts for large quantities of Straits for arrival are reported, at 135l. to 136l. per ton. Banca is saleable in small lots, at 140l. **STEEL.**—In English the demand is limited. Swedish keg unengquired for at present rates. Faggot little or no stock.

QUICKSILVER as before: 5000 bottles have recently arrived.

TIN-PLATES.—Since the advance in tin, manufacturers are indifferent about making any sales under 26s. for IC coke.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 15.—A more buoyant feeling still pervades our market. The dealers have, therefore, greater encouragement to replenish their stocks, and the shippers to give out their orders, as any change in prices of manufactured iron will be of an upward character, the makers being disinclined to sell for protracted delivery at existing rates. This refers primarily to the inferior descriptions of iron, as the Trades Association, at its quarterly assembly (to be held as usual on the last Thursday of the month), is not likely to alter the list prices of the so-called "marked brands" of Staffordshire iron. Of course, it is competent for individual firms to decline orders at any time, and this has already been done by makers of a favourite brand of sheets, whose engagements in this department of their works are very considerable. The American advices by the *Canada* are dull; the inland navigation being closed checks business in heavy goods. The advent of the President's annual message is expected, with an increased degree of interest, from the apprehension that the Secretary of the Treasury may recommend a return to the tariff of 1846, so as to make the revenue from import duties equal the expenditure, to save the necessity of resorting to a loan, as was done last year. Should this conjecture of one of the New York journals be correct, the prospective imposition of higher duties of 6 per cent. on iron and 7 per cent. on tin-plates will temporarily stimulate the trade here, as shippers would be desirous to get out as much as possible at the lower rate of duty. An analogous subject, the revived rumour of a modification of the French tariff, in the shape of a reduction, caused strong buying of Scotch pig-iron on Monday, which continued without interruption until to-day. Under the influence of the speculative tone imparted the price gradually advanced from 54s. 6d. per ton, nett cash, mixed numbers, warrants, as quoted in my last, to 58s., cash, which was paid here yesterday. A reaction set in to-day, when 57s. 3d. per ton, cash, was accepted, closing sellers at 57s. 6d., buyers at 3d. per ton less. The shipments this week are 10,938 tons, against 9112 tons in the corresponding period of last year. Copper is firm, with a good demand, and a further advance not deemed improbable. Tin was advanced 3l. per ton on the 14th inst., making prices for common and refined as below—the former the same price as declared on July 13 (the highest point of the year), and the latter 3l. per ton less. Tin-plates are more sought after, without there being any extraordinary activity in buying. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d. to arrive, 6l. 10s. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 5s., according to quality; nail rods, 7l. to 7l. 7s. 6d.; hoops, 8l. 7s. 6d. to 9l. 5s.; sheets, 9l. to 9l. 10s.; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 64s. per ton.—Copper: Cake, tin, and ingot, 112l.; best selected, 115l. per ton; sheeting, 12½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10½d. per lb.—Lead: Pig, 21l. 10s.; sheet, 22l. 10s.; shot, 25l. per ton.—Tin: Common, 138l.; refined, 142l. per ton.—Tin-plates: IC coke, 25s. 3d. to 26s. 6d.; charcoal, 31s. to 32s. per box, delivered f.o.b. here, usual terms.

GLASGOW, DEC. 15.—During the past few days our pig-iron market has continued very firm, and a large business has been done in warrants at current rates. Yesterday the prices reached 57s. 9d. for prompt cash, and 58s. one month; but to-day we opened flatter, 57s. 11d. being the highest bid. Towards the close, however, we were firmer, and 57s. 6d., cash, was obtainable.—Shipments: Foreign, 2611 tons; coastwise, 7787 tons—10,398 tons, against 9112 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

DUBLIN, DEC. 15.—Mining shares were in good demand; Carysfort, short paid, were unchanged at 10s. 6d., and Connors declined 1s. 3d., sellers. General Mining Company improved ¾, closing buyers at 3½. Mining Company of Ireland also advanced ¾, and left off buyers at 13½.

BOSTON (U.S.), Nov. 30.—During the first half of the month the business in mining shares was much depressed. Recently, owing in some measure to the receipt of favourable advices from all mining districts, there has been much more activity in the market. Fortunately, the low prices of mining shares are no indication of the progress of mining at Lake Superior. No year since the commencement of operations in that region has given better results in explorations and improvements in economical management. Ingot copper is held at 22 c., cash. We shall give the particulars from the mines next week.—DUPPE, BECK, and SAYLES.

The imports of metals

270 pigs from Jersey. Saltpetre: 2337 bags from Calcutta. Arsenic: 20 kags from Melbourne. Ochre: 300 casks from Rouen. Black Lead: 82 casks from Hamburg.

The standard for copper ores continues to advance, and tin has risen this week 3s. per ton. In the MINING SHARE MARKET there has been a large business done in a few mines prominently before the market for the time, but not so much general dealing as of late, which may be accounted for by the near approach of the Christmas holidays, and the fortnightly settlement, which took place on Thursday and Friday, and, as usual, interfered with business transactions; indeed, there is far too much dealing for the "account." Grambler and St. Aubyn, 62½ to 65; in our remarks last week we stated that we had understood our report of the previous week had given great offence at "the meeting on Tuesday;" this should have been written "the Basset meeting on Tuesday." The Grambler meeting is not due for a fortnight, and at the last one held no dividend was declared; we have again been favoured with an official report, from which we learn that 111 tons of ore were sampled on Thursday for the produce of two months, and of about the same quality as the last; in the mine there is no particular alteration since last week, except the shaft has a little improved; the 12, 24, and 36 fm. levels, on the middle lode, although not rich, have a kindly appearance, and will assist the mine in a few months' time. Wheal Margaret shares have been in sudden demand, and advanced to 50, 52½; we have received no official notice of any improvement, though, as the demand is from Cornwall, we presume there is some discovery, and of which the out-adventurers ought to have been informed. East Basset, 117½ to 122½; these shares have had a great fall, and may be soon worth looking after; the 80 ends are poor, but there is a good lode gone down in the bottom of the level, speaking well for the 90, though the ground in the cross-cut going towards it is hard, and slow progress made; from the reserves the dividends of 6s. can be kept up for some time; the next sampling will be about the same quantity and quality as the last. Alfred Consols, 5½ to 5½; Bedford United, 7½ to 7½. West Seton, 390 to 400, ex div.; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 4200l. 11s. 3d. on the two months, and a dividend of 4200l. (10s. 10s. per share) was declared, leaving 434l. 9s. 6d. in hand. The ores sold and to be credited at next meeting realised 8778l. 1s. 10d.; the mine continues to look well. North Downs have been better, and leave off at 5½ to 5½; Pryor's lode has improved, now worth 25s. per fm.; in the shaft it is worth 35s. per fm. Bryn Gwrog, 42½ to 47½; Calstock Consols, 3½ to 4. Treloweth shares have been very largely dealt in, and advanced to 7½. Two or three months ago, when we first called particular attention to the mine, shares were 2½ to 3, and the rise has been very great, but not more than we expected; the market has fluctuated a good deal, owing to nearly 1000 shares belonging to deceased and other estates having been sold; the report in another column will show the present value of the different ends, and it must be borne in mind that the lode is the same as that which in Great Alfred and Alfred Consols yielded copper ores to the value of upwards of 1,000,000l. sterling, and that Treloweth is yet in its infancy; Alfred Consols divided within the last few years 100,000l. profit, though poor at present. Wheal Mary Ann, 32 to 33, ex div.; at the meeting, a dividend of 12. 10s. per share only was declared, the profit on the quarter having been 1125l. 6s. 9d.; after paying the dividend, the balance carried forward is 2134l. 3s. 2d.; the lode is poor in the bottom levels, and has disappointed expectations so far; 73 tons of copper ore have just been sampled. West Trevelyan shares have been in request, and leave off at 8½ to 9½; three ends are now productive; the 20 has come in again, worth 20s. per fm.; the 28 worth 20s. per fm.; the 38 worth 15s. to 20s. per fm.; and the stopes in back of the 28 worth 30s. per fm. Stray Park, 19½ to 20½; the lode in the shaft sinking under the 180 is worth 28s. per fm.; the winze under the 170, west of shaft, is worth 20s. for tin and copper, and the shares have been more dealt in this week. Wheal Crebor, 8s. to 10s.; an improvement, which may be considered of some importance, has taken place in the 12, west of Cock's shaft, in the south part of the south lode, now worth 1 ton per fm., or 8s., and promising further improvement. Calvadack, 13 to 14; there will be a call of 10s. per share at the meeting to pay for the new machinery, after which good profits are expected from it. Carn Brea, 82½ to 85; Catherine and Jane, 12s. to 13s. East Russell have been very largely dealt in, and have kept pretty firm at 11 to 11½, leaving off 11½ to 12; the lode in the 88 east has improved, according to the agent's report, to 110s. per fathom. A communication received from the agent on Friday, explaining the position of the mine, will be found in another column; and it appears that he calculates sampling this month's ores, worth 1400s.; of which from 60 to 70 tons, worth 800s., will be from the 88 end east. It would really seem, therefore, that the mine is taking a firm position, and we hear a good dividend may be paid about May next. Notwithstanding this, however, many people of late have been frightened out of their shares by the "bears," who are more active than ever in attempting to depreciate the mine. We have no feeling in the matter ourselves, but to the credit of the mining interest, which has been so much shaken by the transactions in these shares, and the conflicting reports from the mine, we trust sincerely that it will soon speak out for itself. East Caradon have been firmer at 6 to 6½, and leave off 6½ to 6½; the last report we received valued the lode at 70s. per fathom. East Trevisis, 2½ to 2½; at the meeting a call of 10s. per share was made; an improvement is looked for in this mine. Cook's Kitchen, 12½ to 12½; Collacombe, 11 to 12; Ding Dong, 15½ to 16½; Drake Walls, 32s. 6d. to 35s. Dolcoath, 42s. to 45s.; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. Eaglebrook, 12½ to 13; East Alfred, 1 to 1½; East Carn Brea, 4 to 4½. Rosewarne has been rather more dealt in, and leave off 43 to 45; the discovery to which we alluded last week was valued early in this at 100s. per fathom, and has since improved to 120s. though not yet cut through. At the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 240l. 18s. 6d.; it was also decided that Mr. Murchison's should in future be an office of reference for the mine in London, and reports forwarded regularly every fortnight for the benefit of the out-adventurers. Wheal Prosper, 2; the engine, we understand, has been put to work, and a good parcel of tin in store from the adit level; the shaft is down 4 fms. below adit, and in about six weeks it is hoped to cut the lode 10 fathoms deep. Hingston Down have been in good demand, and advanced to 5, 5½; a good improvement has taken place in the shaft, the lode is worth 5 tons per fathoms. At the meeting a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. South Caradon Wheal Hooper have been quiet, and leave off about 19s. to 21s. Wheal Grenville not quite so much dealt in, 3½ to 4½. East Grenville, 10s. to 11s., and flatter. South Frances shares have been, and still are, in request for the country, and leave off 170 to 180. It is a pity some information cannot be obtained as to the real state of the lawsuit between this mine and West Basset; it depresses both mines; and could not some compromise be effected? We understand that the law costs of West Basset have already amounted to 2720s., and which sum has been regularly charged in the costs-sheet, and paid; and it would be a satisfaction to the out-adventurers in South Frances to know what their costs have been, and whether they have been charged and paid. Wendron Consols, 50 to 51; the mine continues to improve, and shares enquired for, with few sellers. East Pool, 200 to 210; Great Alfred, 25s. to 30s.; Great Caradon, 10s. to 12s.; Great South Tolgus, 14 to 14½; Hunkworthy Bridge, 8s. to 10s.; Herodsfoot, 22 to 23; Holmbush, 2½ to 2½; Lady Bertha, 17s. to 20s.; Marke Valley, 4½ to 5½; Wheal Margery, 11½ to 12s.; North Basset, 5 to 6; North Frances, 5 to 5½; North Minera, 4½ to 5½; North Robert, 2½ to 2½; North Roskear, 30 to 31; Old Tolgus United, 6½ to 7½; Providence Mines, 46½ to 47½; Rosewarne and Herland, 9½ to 9½; Sortridge Consols, 15s. to 18s.; South Caradon, 260 to 265; South Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; South Tolgus, 6½ to 7½; St. Day United, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; St. Ives Consols, 55 to 57; Tamar Consols, 3 to 3½; Tincroft, 5 to 5½; Tolcarne, 3 to 3½; Tolvadden, 6½ to 6½; Trelyn Consols, 17½ to 18; Treweatha, 25s. to 27s. 6d. United Mines, after declining to 108, have advanced to 112½. Vale of Towry, 14s. to 16s.; West Basset, 17½ to 18½; West Damsel, 35 to 45; West Fowey, 6½ to 7½; West Stray Park, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Arthur, 14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. Wheal Basset, 17½ to 18½; Wheal Buller, 10s. to 110; Wheal Clifford, 290 to 300; Wheal Harriett, 21s. to 23s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 12½ to 13½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 3 to 3½. Wheal Seton, 135 to 145; a dividend of 3s. per share was declared at the meeting. Wheal Trelawny, 29½ to 30½; Wheal Unity, 20s. to 21s.; Wheal Uny, 8½ to 9½; Pelyn Wood, 2½ to 2½.

In Mining Shares, on the Stock Exchange, transactions to a considerable extent have been effected during the week. The following quotations are officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Wheal Russell, 40½, 11, 11½, 11½; Providence, 46½, 47; Stray Park, 20½, 20½, 20½, 20½; Tamar, 3½, 3½; West Caradon, 74, 75, 72, 73, 72, 72½; Wheal Mary

Ann, 34½, 34½; Devon Great Consols, 44s.; Herodsfoot, 22; Hingston Down, 4½, 4½; North Frances, 5½; Tincroft, 5½; East Basset, 120; North Downs, 4½; Great South Tolgus, 14½; Par Consols, 11½.

In Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 19, 18½, 18½, 18½, 18½, 19, 19½, 19½; United Mexican, 1½, 1½, 1½; Mariquita, 1; Cobre, 48½, 48½; Linares, 11; Lusitanian, 1½, 1½; Fortuna, 3½, 2½; Dun Mountain, 3½; North Rhine Copper of South Australia, 3½, 3½; Australian, 3½.

The market, "outside," for Foreign and Colonial Stocks has hardly maintained the firmness exhibited last week, several of the stocks then in demand having been offered at a reduced figure in the early part of this week. Since then a fresh demand has taken place, and shares generally are now quoted at the higher figure. St. John del Rey have fluctuated, but leave off 19, 20. North Rhine, 3½, quiet. Great Northern Copper, 4½ pm.; the demand for these shares still continues good, business being freely transacted at those rates. Cobre, 48, 49; firm in anticipation of the dividend at the coming meeting. Worthing more enquired for and freely bought at 10s., leave off 1½; St. John's, Newfoundland, 4½ pm.; Par Phillip, 3½; Mariquita, 3. Australian more enquired for, at 1. Bon Accord, 3½; United Mexican, 14, 14; Linares, 10½, 11; Fortuna, 2½, 3½; Dun Mountain, 3½.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance end of August, 4331. 18s. 3d.; copper ore sold, Sept. 1 and Oct. 6, 8220s. 6d.; materials sold, 1231. 18s. 3d.; Sept. 1st. 5d.—Mine cost, Sept. and Oct., 2588s. 9s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 7571. 18s. 10d.; coal, 230s.; poor and way rates, 50s.; income tax, 123s. 1s. 6d.; dues, 548s. 0s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 4634s. 9s. 6d. A dividend of 4200l. (10s. 10s. per share) was declared, and 434l. 9s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. The amount for copper ore sold on Nov. 3 and Dec. 1 is 8778l. 1s. 10d., to credit of next account. Capt. Thomas, Bath, and Jennings reported favourably on the state and prospects of the mine.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1110s. 1s. 7d.; ore sold (less dues), 2232s. 3s.; carriage of tin, 4s. 2s. 1d.; 3346s. 6s. 8d.—Mine cost, Sept., 787l. 0s. 10d.; Oct., 734l. 18s.; merchants' bills, 474l. 5s. 2d.; leaving credit balance, 1350s. 2s. 8d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 240l. 1s. 1d. A dividend of 594l. (3s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 756s. 2s. 8d. carried to the credit of next account. The report of the mine was very favourable.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for September and Oct. showed—Balance last audit, 811s. 9s. 8d.; copper ore sold, 696s. 9s. 3d.; tin ores, 10,451s. 0s. 2d.; old iron, 239s. 11s. 3d.; carriage of tin, 7s. 13s. 8d.—12,360s. 4s.—Mine cost, 4716s. 12s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 2945s. 16s. 5d.; on account of new winze—engine, 300s.; rents, rates, and dues, 707s. 2s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 4486s. 12s. 10d. The profit on the two months' working was 3625s. 3s. 2d. The report will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

At Pedn-ar-drea United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. A. Jennings in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 6109s. 9s. 3d.; leaving for tin, 3241s. 9s. 3d.; copper ore, 1011s. 10s. 6d.; discount, 2s. 18s. 10s. 4s. 5s. 16s. 9d.—Labour cost, August and Sept., 2514s. 17s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 674s. 17s. 1d.; lord's dues, 150s. 4s. 3d.; secretary and office for two months, 25s. 16s. 4d.; leaving balance to next account, 2090s. 1s. 8d. The meeting represented more than two-thirds of the shares, and Capt. W. Treacy was appointed unanimously the local manager.

At the Rosewarne United Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts for September and October showed—Balance last audit, 143s. 12s. 5d.; copper ore sold, 1282s. 6s. 4d.—1869s. 10s. 1d.—Mine cost, 1239s. 15s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 357s. 15s. 9d.; dues, 101s. 19s. 2d.; leaving to credit of next account 240s. 18s. 5d. In accordance with the wishes of several large shareholders for a London office for reference, a weekly report is forwarded to Mr. Murchison, 117, Bishopsgate-street, for which he will be paid 3s. 10s. per month. The report will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

At Rheidol United Mining Company meeting, on Dec. 5 (M. J. Pilling in the chair), the accounts for Oct. and Nov. showed—Balance last audit, 1102s. 18s. 8d.; mine costs, 732s. 19s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 185s. 2s. 9d.; royalty, 230s. 13s. 7d.; charges, 36s. 11s. 10d.; J. Paul for inspection, 5s. 6s.—2293s. 11s. 5d.—Blende sold Oct. 26, 494s. 3s. 4d.; ditto, Nov. 30, 342s. 1s. 2d.; call, Nov. 1, 194s. 12s.; discount of merchants' bills, 10s. 18s. 8d.; leaving debit balance, 1251s. 16s. 3d. The mortgage for 1000l., obtained for the purchase of the Gwalbach Mine of Mr. Hand, being due, it was resolved that a call of 2s. per share be made, payable on Jan. 10 and Feb. 10, to discharge the same. The quantity of blende in store at Aberystwyth and at the mines for Nov. and Dec. was 271 tons, from which there have been sold 153 tons, at 3s. 3s. per ton; and 11 tons of lead ore. Capt. R. Ridge strongly recommended the Foxpath cross-cut to be extended, as he was satisfied the main lode had not yet been intersected. The future returns of blende, he had no doubt, would give greater satisfaction, as there was a large quantity on the upper floors. He anticipated having 20 tons of lead ore ready for market by the latter end of January. There were thirty men employed in driving levels and thirty-six in breaking down ore, with, in addition, six men as trimmers and four doing timber work and removing the broken stuff.

At the Great Wheal Vor United Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Noaks in the chair), the accounts, as stated in last week's Journal, showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 12,601s. 11s. 6d. It was decided that the committee be vested with the power of discontinuing, if they deemed it prudent, the prosecution of the unproductive parts of Wheal Vor, or Main Lode. A call of 10s. per share was made, to be paid in two instalments, 5s. forthwith, and 5s. on Feb. 1, with a discount of 2½ per cent. if paid before Dec. 31. The committee were re-elected. Details in another column.

At Hingston Down Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 298s. 18s.; copper ore sold, 875s. 17s. 10d.; carriage, 92s. 17s. 11d.; calls, 896s. 10s.—2104s. 13s. 9d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, dues, &c., 1883s. 4s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 220s. 19s. 3d. An estimated account before the meeting, to be held on Feb. 14 next, showed a balance of payments over receipts of 450s. 10s. 6d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. It was resolved that the secretary be authorised to disburse all the immediate payments of their calls. Captain J. Richards reported that the general prospects of the mine were very good, and he had no doubt whatever, from present appearances, after the ground was fairly laid open, of having a great and profitable mine. The cost for the ensuing two months would be about 1500s.

At Tees Side Mine meeting, on Dec. 6 (Mr. S. Bird in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 184s. 10s. 10d.; July cost, 57s. 3s. 6d.; sundries, 74s. 2s. 2d.—269s. 10s. 6d.—Ore sold, 37s. 5s. 7d.; calls received, 63s. 14s. 7d.; discount, 6s. 3d.; leaving debit balance, 168s. 4s. 8d. The excess of liabilities over assets was 364s. 7s. A call of 4s. 6d. per share was made; the services of Mr. J. H. Robinson, as secretary, were dispensed with, and J. B. Reynolds appointed in his stead, it being considered desirable to keep the accounts in London for the future; and the committee were authorised to engage Capt. Jeffrey, of Crigton Mines, if they thought fit. Capt. Richard Bray reported that, if Tees Side Mine be worked well and kept in good order, he thought an excellent property would be developed.

At the Duke of Cornwall Copper Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Don in the chair), the accounts showed—Due to the pursor, 487s. 16s. 1d.; mine cost, September, 365s. 12s. 8d.; loan, 350s.; merchants' bills, dues, &c., 239s. 9s. 2d.—1442s. 17s. 11d. Calls received, 1258s. 5s. 2d.; balance at Messrs. Robins and Co's, 3s. 9s. 6d.; overdraft, 42s. 16s. 3d.; leaving debit balance, 139s. 7s. 1d.—The balance of liabilities over assets was 1555s. 2s. 6d. The agents were requested to be more careful in ordering materials, and to exercise more attention and greater economy. A call of 16s. per share was made. The pursor was instructed to proceed in the most judicious manner against all shareholders in arrears, and to take care that no call be unpaid at the next meeting. The committee were reappointed. The report of Capt. T. Trevillion was read, as was also the report of the agent, Capt. F. Puckey, who recommended the carrying out of certain points, the cost of which, he considered, would not exceed 400s. per month.

At the Great Sheba Consols (adjourned) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Arundell in the chair), it was stated that by a resolution at the last meeting the committee of liquidation were requested to prepare a balance-sheet, showing the estimated liabilities of the company. That it was explained, had not been accomplished, in consequence of certain costs having yet been rendered. As the certificate had not been given, the conveyances of the property sold could not be completed. The secretary was directed to require of Mr. Hemmings the bank cheques, books, and papers in his possession belonging to the company. A call of 5s. per share was then made.

At Carn Vivian Mine meeting, on Nov. 30, the accounts to that date showed—Mine costs, April to September, 391s. 4s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 122s. 9s. 6d.—513s. 14s. 6d.—Ore sold, 291s. 6s.; call, 63s. 2s.; advanced, 157s. 19s. 6d.; leaving debit balance, 11s. 6s. 11d. It was stated that the above costs were not a criterion for the monthly expenditure, as they included much overtime and extra labour for the wheel and leat. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Wm. Eustace, the agent, congratulated the adventurers upon the present prospects of the mine. They were down the intended depth for exploring, and could reach several most promising points at an easy cost. Since the meeting copper has been cut in the bottom level.

At the Great Caradon and Slade Mine (adjourned) meeting, on Dec. 2 (Mr. Reynolds in the chair), the financial position of the company was taken into consideration. A lengthy statement on behalf of certain Bristol shareholders having been read by Mr. Gibbons, certain resolutions passed at a meeting of Glasgow shareholders were submitted by Mr. Williams. Capt. Bladon having resigned his seat at the board, it was resolved that the same be accepted. Capt. S. Gregory, the agent, reported that they were progressing with the sinking of Bladon's engine-shaft very satisfactorily, also driving the cross-cut and south as fast as possible. The men who were driving above the 30 fm. level had been put to drive the cross-cut south, to cut the south lode, with all convenient speed.

At the West Tolvadden Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Weston in the chair), the accounts, from Feb. 1858, to the end of Oct. last, showed a balance against the company of 243s. 17s. 7d. A call of 3s. per share was made, payable on or before the 31st inst. Capt. Floyd reported that the prospects were of a most cheering character, and the works going on most satisfactorily. Messrs. Bolitho, of Penzance, were appointed the bankers of the company; and Messrs. Bourne, Langley, Weston, Phillips, and Butler the committee for the ensuing three months. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway meeting, on Wednesday (Lieut.-Col. P. T. French in the chair), it was stated that the long-expected question of the approach of the company's line of railway to Bombay had been satisfactorily settled. The completion of those plans, and the estimates based thereon, had established the following points in favour of the direct line from the Veturne River via Bassin, to Dadar, as compared with the line joining the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Purnea—less cost; shorter by eight miles; curves few and easy, while those on the other line are many and sharp; and maintains the gradient 1 in 500, while the route via Ahmedabad to the Veturne River, while the alternative line presented a ruling gradient of 1 in 100. Those advantages appeared to his lordship in council to be quite conclusive in favour of the direct line, and the Government accordingly sanctioned its adoption. With regard to the Taptee Viaduct and the Nerbudda Bridge, those

works Mr. Forde considered were in such a position that he could confidently state they would be completed before next monsoon. Referring to the progress of the line, it was stated that there had been completed 143 miles between Surat and Ahmedabad, and 117 miles between Surat and Veturne; and up to Nov. 19 there had been 13 miles from England to Bombay 67,000 tons of iron, materials, &c. Great regret was expressed at the loss of the *Justicia*, with more than 1300 tons of the company's materials on board, including four balancing engines. The risk, however, was fully insured. A resolution was passed, to the effect that, pursuant to the Act which recently received the Royal Assent, all shares fully paid up before Dec. 30 should be converted or consolidated into stock. The symptoms of national improvement in our Eastern Empire were spoken of as exceedingly satisfactory, and the resources were such that only a few years of peace were required to develop them in an extraordinary manner. The balance-sheet, made up to Aug. 31 in India, and Oct. 31 in England, showed a total of receipts amounting to 1,399,281s. 7s. 10d., and of expenditure amounting to 1,231,274s. 6s. 5d.; leaving balance, 75,308s. 18s. 4d., in the hands of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and the sum of 102,698s. 6s. 1d. at the bankers and in cash in India. The interest account showed a total receipt of 101,509s. 0s. 7d., being an excess of the expenditure on that account of the sum of 1187s. 18s. 6d.

The National Provincial Bank of England have declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

It appears that the terms granted by the directors of the Great Ship Company for the loan of 40,000l. for six months, on mortgage of the *Great Eastern*, are 7½ per cent. per annum.

From Sheffield, our correspondents (Messrs. Smith) report business done in Eyan Mining Company at 13 to 13½, and in demand. Mifflin Dam at 14½ prem., and strong buyers. North Derbyshire, buyers at 32s. per share, and sellers at 34s. Peak United done at 4½, 4, and further buyers. The other mines are quite neglected.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that there has been more spirit manifested in mining transactions, and a greater amount of business done. Shares in many of the progressive and dividend mines have changed hands. Several new mines have been launched here, and are making progress; there is no doubt of the ascendancy of mining enterprise. We sincerely wish its success may be accelerated by the honest application of capital in the development of the mineral resources of this country, that the companies may be carried on upon sound and legitimate commercial principles, embracing also the scientific and practical, which will distribute the benefits as well as the losses among the whole proprietary. If this were done the companies' capital would not be expended for the interest of the few only, but all would honestly participate in the advantages. Craven Moor, 7s. to 8s.; ditto Preference, 5s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Hebden Moor, 2 to 2½; Merrifield, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Wensleydale, 1s. to 6d. dis.; Yorkshire, ½ dis. to par.

MACHINERY, METALS, &c., IN MELBOURNE.—Our correspondent (Oct. 17) writes—"Mining machinery, and steam-engines from 5 to 150-horse power, are now in great demand, and will fetch, if promptly sent out, large prices." The *Melbourne Argus* also says—"The extraordinary movement in mining companies, intending to work our gold fields by machinery, has created an unprecedented demand for machinery and the metals required for their fabrication. Not only have these advanced immensely in price, but also stocks of engines and boilers, which two months ago were utterly unsaleable, have been sold at large profits. In fact, it was to a certain extent this realising on old consignments that induced many merchants to patronise the mining companies, which otherwise they would probably never have taken a share in, let alone fostering illegitimate projects. The demand for quartz-crushing engines continues, notwithstanding the collapse of several undertakings; and good boilers, as well as boiler-plate, are much wanted to complete orders. The price of the latter has advanced to 18s. per ton, and the consumption of assorted bar and rod iron is in excess of the supply."

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.—The project brought forward last year for the establishment of a direct railway communication between the important cities and ports of Cork and Limerick, but owing to its having been introduced at a late period of the year, time did not admit of its being proceeded with, has been revived by the original promoters. The proposed line will commence close to the Charleville station on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and passing through the towns of Brure and Croom, will join the Limerick and Farnham Railway, about seven miles from Limerick. This proposed direct route will, compared with the existing railway communication, effect a saving of distance of twenty miles. The capital necessary for completing the line is estimated at 100,000l., and highly respectable contractors have offered to undertake the construction of the line for a sum within the engineer's estimate, taking a large amount of the contract money in shares. A considerable amount of landed and local support has already been obtained for the project, and the landowners generally are eager for the construction of the line, several of them having agreed to take shares in payment for the land required of them for the purpose of the railway.

THREATENED STRIKE OF COLLIERIES IN THE WEST RIDING.—The colliers of the Gildersome, Adwalton, and Drighlington district (about a thousand in number) have made another demand of the colliery masters for an advance of wages to the extent of 10 per cent. Notice was given by the men themselves, about a fortnight ago, and on Wednesday evening each colliery master received an "official" notice (duly signed and sealed) from the "board" of the Gildersome and Drighlington Miners' Association, to the effect that, if the demand be not yielded the men will cease working after (Friday) yesterday evening. The masters, who are not combined, feel that they have no alternative but to yield the advance. A similar advance was demanded and given some time ago, when the colliers of West Yorkshire were threatening strikes, and some portions of them were on strike, and the present advance, if yielded, will make the advances made at various times, since 1850, not less than from 35 to 40 per cent. There is a strong combination among the colliers in the district.

A MINER FATALLY CRUSHED.—A huge stone fell from the roof of the Denshaw Pit, Dukinfield Hall, on Wednesday night, on Thomas Ogden, a miner in the employment of the Dukinfield Colliery Company. The poor fellow was so seriously injured that he died yesterday.

DREADFUL DEATH OF A MINER AT DUDLEY.—Richard Davies, a miner at Messrs. Badger's Springfield Colliery, Dudley, was engaged in getting the coal from a part of the mine which was considered quite safe, when suddenly a mass of coal upwards of 2 tons weight fell and buried him. After a great deal of exertion he was extricated, when it was found that his back was broken, and that all the ribs on one side were fractured. Davies was also frightfully disfigured about the head and face.

MINER ACCIDENTS.—At Ding Dong Mine, Thomas Madron, while employed at the tin stamps, and in the act of screwing on a bar to a bolt of part of the machinery, accidentally slipped, and fell on the axle-tree whilst the stamps were working, and being taken round therewith, received such injuries as to occasion his immediate death.—As Mr. Jas. Daw, the brother of Capt. John Daw, was at work at Carn Brea, he received an injury which broke two or three of his ribs.

THE METAL TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.						
Imports of Ores, &c., at LIVERPOOL during the month of November, 1859.						
Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Copper ore.	Cop. reg.	Bar cop.	Pig lead & lead ore.
			Tons.	Tons.		
1	Ellnor Chapman	Caldera	400	—	—	—
7	Dairo	Melbourne	—	—	—	92 pigs.
7	Cairo	Leghorn	6	—	—	—
8	Florence Nightingale	Arica	250 Baril.	—	—	—
8	Florence Nightingale	Arica	120	—	—	—
10	Sea Wave	Tocapala	400	80	—	—
11	Isaac Webb	New York	35	—	—	—
14	Ann Powell	West Coast	—	270	1342 bars.	—
18	Nemesis	Bilboa	—	—	—	50 tons.
20	Lord Nelson	Valparaiso	—	160	1232 bars.	—
20	Deogans	Callao	100	—	—	—
24	Revresco	Seville	60	—	1293 cakes.	2400 pigs.
28	Tom and Mary	Seville	—	—	—	330 pigs.
29	Red Jacket	Melbourne	—	5	2 casks.	—
29	Corinthian	Leghorn	100	—	—	—

LEAD ORES.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dundalk	10	£13 5 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.
Brynglas	12	16 7 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Nether Heath	10	13 6 6	Cookson & Co.
Drifliffe	27	14 3 6	A. Courage & Co.
Aberdare	24	11 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	1	11 6 6	ditto
Caylan	5½	11 7 6	A. Courage & Co.
Round Hill	20	14 11 0	—

BLACK TIN.			
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Gt. Wh. Vor	11 0 1 8	£25 0 0	Chayndour.
ditto	2 3 14	76 12 6	168 2 0—ditto
ditto	11 10 3 3	85 0 0	980 16 0—Mellancar.
ditto	2 12 6	82 0 0	168 1 0—ditto
Carvath United	2 11 17	74 0 0	190 10 4—Enthoven & Sons.
ditto	0 5 3 2	41 0 0	11 16 6—ditto
So. Carn Brea	32 0 0 0	64 10 0	2080 0 0—

Now ready, price 1s.,
THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,
 BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
 BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.
 The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1859.
 A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 300 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining Office, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
 Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
 published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.
 N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.
 Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ending SEPTEMBER 30, 1859, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS on VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
 Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.
 Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 346, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. advertisement in another column.

Nearly ready, price One Guinea to subscribers.
SECTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE,
 SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dislocations: a Vein of Lead Ore, varying in Thickness from One to Forty Fathoms, with the most Productive and Undiscovered portions of each Vein.
 By LONSDALE BRADLEY, M.R.A.C., F.G.S.
 Subscribers' names received at the office of the "Geologist," 154, Strand, London, W.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

BLISWORTH LIMESTONE MINING COMPANY.—In answer to your Ulverstone correspondent, I believe a gentleman is now working some mines at Blisworth. Only a very small quantity has as yet been sent away. There is no railway siding, and all the stone which has been sent off has had to be carried a distance of one mile to the station. The mine is more conveniently situated as regards water conveyance, being very near to the Grand Junction Canal, but no large trade can be done by water.—W. BROWN.

BLISWORTH LIMESTONE MINING COMPANY.—In reply to the enquiry of "A Subscriber" (Ulverstone), for information relative to this mine, I beg to inform him that the reason he has not seen any mention of this company in the Journal is from the simple fact that it is a strictly private concern, and has not in any way been offered to the public, the shares being subscribed for and confined entirely to the private connections of the promoters. With regard to the management and prospects, on which "A Subscriber" also wishes to be informed, the fullest information can at any time be obtained by parties interested on application at the registered office of the company.—A SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT WREAL ALFRED.—Would any competent correspondent be so good as to give his views on this mine. Are the workings now paying; and what are the prospects as to their becoming profitable?—SHAREHOLDER.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—It is quite evident that "Argus," of Tavistock (q.v. of Plymouth) must have some powerful motive which misleads his judgment when he comes to speak of the poverty of Calstock Consols ore, in last week's Journal. A reference to the samplings, the last of which contained some ore which sold at 131. 8s. per ton, and averaged 57. 10s. 6d., is a sufficient answer to the first part of his letter. I hope that "Argus" has not sold a "bear" of these shares, as is shrewdly suspected. I am not at all surprised at his giving up his old address. Whilst his hundred eyes are employed in finding out faults in others, let him bear in mind that his actions are open to criticism, which he shall receive if he provokes.—MONROE.

BRISTOL SCHOOL OF MINES.—In perusing the letter of "Solo," in last week's Journal, I was glad to find the project for mining schools in South Wales is likely to be brought forward. With respect to his other remarks, it is to be hoped that care will be taken by those interested to maintain the efficiency of the Bristol Mining School; there are some, however, who fear that it already shows symptoms of decay. How is it, I may ask, that of the first course of lectures, which were advertised in September, numbering twelve, the last only have not been delivered, which were on the following interesting subjects:—Nov. 28, by Thos. Coomber, F.C.S., "Metallurgical Operations."—Dec. 5, H. Wills, "On the Locomotive Engine."—Dec. 12, by Handel Cosham, F.G.S., "Arrangements necessary for the Safe and Economical Working of Mines." To keep up the spirit of the school, there must be practical lectures and practical teachers. Chemistry and pretty experiments are not sufficient; they will not produce good working colliery viewers.—W. K., *Pennywell-road, Bristol*, Dec. 13.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A letter addressed Mr. Harry T. Verran, Placentia, Newfoundland, will reach; we received a communication last week.

LADY SHAREHOLDERS.—I shall be glad to inform what is the state of the law respecting females holding shares in mines. A case lately occurred of a married lady purchasing, and having duly registered in her own name, shares in a coal-mining mine; and on selling the same the secretary refused to grant certificate to the buyer, on the plea that, being married, she could not legally hold any shares. In the course of a long experience never having had a similar objection made to the transfer of shares, I argued that having admitted the lady as a shareholder the objection to re-transfer the shares could not be a valid one; and after much hesitation the point was given up, and the shares transferred. But inasmuch as so serious an obstacle being thrown in the way of business might prove very inconvenient to buyers of shares, I am induced to lay the question before you, and shall anxiously look for a reply on the legal point in question.—Is there any law against a married lady holding shares in her own name?—A MINING BROKER: Dec. 13.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—What is at present being done with regard to this property? The meetings are not reported in the Journal; and, therefore, those who are anxious to become shareholders are deprived of the advantage of ascertaining the opinions of shareholders, the knowledge of which is oftentimes a powerful incentive, and of essential assistance in the forming of the opinion of others. If any holder, or any other person connected with the undertaking, can furnish me with its position and prospects, such would be gladly received.—L. S.

MANUFACTURE OF CAST-STEEL.—The letter from Mr. R. Mueset shall appear in next week's Journal.

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.—Some short time since an enquiry was made in the Journal as to the result of the committee appointed by the shareholders to confer with the directors upon the position of this company, and to investigate its affairs. So far as I have seen, no answer has been made to that enquiry; and, therefore, I may perhaps be allowed to repeat the enquiry, as it would be extremely satisfactory to many shareholders to know the result of that committee.—D. J.

WREY CONSOLS MINES.—The writer of the article in the Journal of Dec. 3, on the "Mining Districts of South Devon," deserves great praise for the able manner in which he described, or alluded to, the different mines in this locality, and particularly the bird's-eye view he took of a spot so little known by the public—Wrey Consols Copper Mine, situated east of Wretham, I am informed it has been most favourably reported on by Capt. Chas. Thomas (Dolcoath), Capt. Hancock (Polberro Mines), Mr. Henwood, Dr. T. J. Watson, Mr. Buchanan, and many other practical agents; and great credit is due to the gentleman the writer makes mention of, who has the control of the mine aforesaid, for his untiring energy and perseverance in the development of the property; and, from a discovery made in cutting through the lode within the past few days, no doubt his energies will be crowned with success, and will prove what all those who have reported—that Wrey Consols are long will be a good and lasting mine. But few men would have had the spirit to work a mine single-handed for two years, as has been done by Capt. W. V. Williams.—JOHN ROBERTS: *Ashburton*, Dec. 15.

DON MOUNTAIN COPPER COMPANY.—Will some one of your intelligent correspondents tell me what is the value of "chromite iron"? I see by the accounts from the above mine that they are shipping 3000 tons; and, holding shares in it in this country, I am naturally anxious to know what "chromite iron" is, and its probable value on its arrival here.—JAMES EVANS: Dec. 15.

MINI CAPTAINS.—Your last Journal contained a letter with the above heading. If the writer of that letter be merely a shareholder, he cannot have well weighed the matter, for surely either he would have seen the change he alludes to is not only at times most desirable, but not so frequently made as the shareholders' interests demand. Unfortunately, in too many cases the captains feel their "position so secure," that it is to be feared they think their "efficient and valuable" services should be directed chiefly to ensure the continuance of this position rather than to repay the shareholders for their outlay by a quick return of the ore in the sett, by passing on all the various workings in a mine-like way, instead of delaying or stopping some, lest the mine should not last their time, or, in other words, not prove to them a freehold estate. It is not more than probable that many mines, instead of just paying their way month after month, and year after year (which, by the way, proves the agents to be very clever fellows) under different management would have given the company a good profit, but possibly have had a shorter existence; for it must be remembered that in such concerns there are certain fixed charges, unvarying in amount, whatever the underground operations. The shareholders' and agent's interests are antagonistic; the former wants his ground proved in the shortest possible time, whilst the latter is not unduly satisfied to plan it for his lifetime. There is, however, hope for the shareholders at last, in the springing up of a class of agents who manage for their employers' benefit solely, as well as in the railway, which in the coming summer will convey to the mine accounts the out-shareholders, who generally are business men, and will require things to be done to their satisfaction; and this doubtless will involve many more "substitutions of mine captains."—A FRIEND TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Mr. Hopkins is engaged in making a general inspection of the mining districts of the South of Spain, and especially the province of Huelva, with the view of establishing a powerful English company to develop some of the mines. The sulphur ores, which are found in great and inexhaustible masses in the neighbourhood of Rio Tinto, can only be rendered available by means of a railway from the mines to the coast. At present the sulphur is destroyed, and the little copper they contain is extracted by the wet process, called "the cementation." We are informed that Mr. Hopkins has been requested to examine all these points carefully; and if his opinions confirm the representations made, a company will be formed to make either a "horse" or a "locomotive railway." Mr. Hopkins will also examine the mineral districts of Portugal. He is not expected to return to London until January.

Successful operations of 107 gentlemen who have been enriched by mining will be published in another column.

WESTERN AFRICA MALACHITE COPPER MINES.—In our notice which appeared in last week's Journal of the Western Africa Malachite Copper Mines Company meeting, we inadvertently stated that the company had received a tons of malachite, whereas it should have been stated that 35 tons had been received. We understand that the company has a further quantity of 45 tons now arrived at Lisbon, waiting shipment for England.

Coal and Colliery Operations.

In the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 7, 1860, will be commenced the publication of the first of the series of

PRIZE ESSAYS ON COAL MINING.

These Essays will present a complete detail of the system of working pursued in each of the districts treated of, and will contain such an amount of practical information as cannot fail to render them highly valuable to all connected with the exploration of coal fields. Each Essay is from the pen of a practical man, and the data given may, therefore, be confidently relied on.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

A subject involving the happiness and comfort of a quarter of a million persons employed in an important branch of mining industry is one to which we cannot too often refer, and we, therefore, make no apology for reverting to the MINERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, whose tables of rates we published last week. A fresh study of the figures has revealed a new set of phenomena, and increased our admiration of the diligence and research displayed in their construction. According to these tables, the ordinary mortality—that is to say, the deaths from natural causes among pitmen between the ages of 20 and 45—is much less than the average; in other words, the excess of mortality among colliers between those ages is more than accounted for by the number of fatal accidents during that period of life. For instance, the annual average of mortality between 20 and 25 is 6927 per cent., the annual mortality among pitmen is 10182, the excess being 3255. But the deaths from accident in mines at that age number 3882 per cent. Between the ages of 35 and 40 the difference is still greater, for while the excess is only 4717, the deaths from accident stand at 2907, showing a decrease from the ordinary mortality of 1190 per cent. These curious phenomena will, perhaps, account for the hesitation at one time shown by the different orders of friendly societies to receive the contributions of the colliery population. They are certainly most interesting to the statistician, and most valuable to the mining community.

In a previous article we pointed out an objectionable rule, which provided for an alteration of rates under the direction of the actuary; this rule, we are glad to hear, has been expunged, and one or two others have been modified at the suggestion of friendly critics. As may be supposed in a scheme founded on data not readily accessible, and involving much complex arrangement, imperfections existed, but these have been removed, and the "constitution" and rules as published now may be considered for all practical purposes perfect. When the plan was first broached, it was roughly calculated that a weekly payment of 5d. for each person insured would be necessary to secure the benefits which the Association is established to bestow, and it was proposed that the proportion to be paid by master and man should be 2d. and 3d. respectively. In this shape the scheme was laid before the masters. After much labour Mr. LANGLEY has ascertained that an average of 31d. per man will suffice, and a very general feeling prevails amongst the men that if the coalowners will subscribe 1d. they will furnish the remaining 21d. This appears to be a very equitable arrangement, and we shall expect to hear that it has been acquiesced in by both parties. A committee of the coal trade was appointed at a recent meeting to investigate the claims of the Association, and before long we shall, no doubt, be able to report their decision.

The "constitution" of the Association has elicited no hostile criticism, and was accepted, we believe, as soon as promulgated. It is a most efficient safeguard against the perversion of funds by either masters or men, and if infringed will render the offender liable to the penal operation of the Friendly Societies' Act. The "guarantee fund" once subscribed—and it must be raised before the Association can operate—will remain to provide against temporary deviations from the average rate of claims as long as the society exists. Neither man nor master can divert it from its intended channel for purposes of party warfare, and if ever the society should be broken up it will revert to its original subscribers. We have seldom seen a more complete and more satisfactory document than the constitution of the Miners' Provident Association.

Approving as we do of voluntary arrangements between masters and men, in preference to legislative interference, we trust that the masters will see the desirability of giving their approval to the miners' provident scheme before any agitation be allowed to commence for parliamentary enactments, such as those indicated in the paper of Mr. HOLLAND. We argue the best results from the mutual acceptance of a scheme like this, whereas any attempt to obtain legislative aid by either side would only renew those hostilities between employer and employed which are everywhere to be deplored. Except for the exaction of compulsory rates, no advantage can be gained by a special Act, and the provisions of the Friendly Societies Act are already of such a character as to preclude any possible miscarriage in the plans of the promoters.

We have been requested to state, in reference to our remarks on the MINERS' ASSOCIATION last week, that the only reason for comprehending Devonshire with the eastern district of the Association was to facilitate the regular working of the Association by four quarterly meetings, which would be complicated by a fifth division. There is, however, no reason why Tavistock should not secure for itself every advantage which it was entitled to, might appear to belong to Liskeard. The Miners' Association professes to stand above all local jealousies, and to seek the improvement of Mining with an equal degree of interest in Devonshire as in Cornwall, provided the miners of Devonshire enter with activity on the work. They may make Tavistock, or any other Devonshire town, the place for holding the quarterly meetings in turn; and have amongst them a museum of local mineralogy and geology, which would be at once highly useful, and form the centre around which the eastern district of the Association might revolve.

INSTANTANEOUS DECOMPOSITION OF FIRE-DAMP.—It is really almost marvellous, considering the innumerable inventions which have been introduced, that explosions of fire-damp in our coal mines have not long since become unknown except in history; but as that destructive agent has not yet been brought so entirely under control as to secure a state of affairs so much to be desired, new discoveries and fresh suggestions are taken into consideration with as much interest as at any former period. So many efficient safety-lamps are already known, that our inventive geniuses are beginning to feel that the prospects of success in that direction are insufficient inducements, and the favourite problem now is to find a means of destroying the fire-damp altogether, and immediately it is given off from the coal. On Thursday evening we took the opportunity of watching some experiments, conducted by Mr. A. Wall, illustrative of the power of his invention for the instantaneous decomposition of fire-damp, and although the circumstances under which they were made were anything but favourable, there can be no doubt, considering his statements in connection with the experiments, that his discovery will prove invaluable. The principle of the invention is extremely simple, but as the patents are not yet secured, we are, of course, unable to give the precise details. We have said that the object is to decompose the carburetted hydrogen as given off; to do this, Mr. Wall provides a screen composed of a perforated wooden partition, covered with a wire network, between which he places a substance new to the scientific world, and whose properties are such that it separates the carbon from the hydrogen, and facilitates the combination of the hydrogen separated with the oxygen of the atmosphere and the formation of water, one-twentieth only of the hydrogen originally contained in the fire-damp being permitted to escape, and this hydrogen in a pure state. By the experiments which we have seen, the separation of the gases composing the fire-damp was quite as nearly perfect as necessary, but from the difficulty of showing the combination of the oxygen of the atmosphere with

the hydrogen of the fire-damp, and the consequent formation of water, and of afterwards ascertaining the quality of the gas remaining in what was supposed to represent the level, we must leave the consideration of this part of the discovery to a future time. The screens are provided at every heading, and fixed in the same way as a door, so that the miners can instantaneously cover the whole face of work in case of a blower being opened, or the gas from any other cause issuing to a dangerous degree. Mr. Wall likewise proposes to place the screens over the headings upon the men leaving work, so that the mine might be kept clear for the next time of going down; and such he says is the nature of his new substance that there would be a less accumulation of gas behind the screen than there would have been in a similar area of heading under other circumstances. Mr. Wall has expended many years in completing his discovery, and his age now preventing him from devoting the activity necessary properly to develop the invention, he intends, we believe, to seek co-operation, and as the prevention of explosions of fire-damp is obviously of paramount importance, there is an ample field for enterprise. Additional experiments have been suggested, and will be made without delay, for placing the question of the facilities which the new compound offers for the neutralisation of the hydrogen beyond all doubt, when we shall give more ample particulars.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF IRON AND STEEL.

A long series of experiments have just been completed by Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgow, for the purpose of testing the relative value of 540 samples of iron and steel; Mr. David Kirkaldy, who had the immediate control of the experiments, having taken every possible precaution to record the results as plainly and correctly as possible. From the tabulated statements referring to steel bars, it appears that the order of superiority runs thus:—Tutton and Sons, cast-steel for tools from Acanian iron; Jowitt's cast-steel for tools, for chisels, for lifts, and double shear; Bessemer's, tool; Wilkinson's Hoop L.; Jowitt's, for taps; Moss and Gambles', for rivets; Naylor and Vickers, for rivets; Krupp, for bolts; Shortridge and Howell's homogeneous metal; Jowitt's spring steel; Mushett's steel; Mersey Iron and Steel Company's puddled steel; and Blochairn puddled steel. The iron bars tested showed the relative superiority to be Low Moor, Bowling, Farnley, Bradley and Co.'s Hoop L., B. B. Scrap, and S. C. Crown G. B. Thornycroft's T. N. S., Lord Ward's L. Crown W.R.O., Govan Ex. B. Best, Govan B. Best, Govan*, Glasgow B. Best, Glasgow Best Rivet, Govan B. Best, Conbridge Best Rivet, Blochairn Best Rivet, St. Rollox Best Rivet, R. Solloch E. Best, Ulverstone Best Rivet, Mersey Company's Best, Eckman and Co. R.F. Gothenburg, Russian CCND, Hammered Scrap Iron, Bushed Iron from Turnings. Of the 80 samples of steel-plates tested Tutton and Sons' Cast Steel stood first, followed by Naylor and Vickers'; Moss and Gambles'; Shortridge and Howell's Homogeneous Metal; Mersey's Company's Puddled Steel; and Blochairn Puddled Steel and Boiler-Plates. Iron-plates were next submitted to trial, and found to range—Low Moor, Bowling, Farnley, Consett, Bradley's S. C. Crown, T. Wells's Best Best, K. B. M., Mossend Best Best, Glasgow Best Boiler, Glasgow Ship, Maker's stamp uncertain, and Govan Best. The iron straps tested showed Glasgow Ship Beam, Dundonald Strap, Mossend Strap, Thornycroft Strap, Consett Ship Angle Iron, and Dowlais Ship Beam. The object of the experiments was to ascertain the comparative strength of various kinds of wrought and cast-iron when subjected to a tensile strain with the view of substituting homogeneous metal or steel for wrought-iron in the construction of machinery, boilers, steam-ships, &c., and so far as we see the result is favourable for the introduction of steel.

NEW FUEL—CONDENSED PEAT.—Three hundred and fifty years have elapsed since the earliest treatise now known upon the preparation of peat fuel was published, and since that time inventions and suggestions relating to the subject have been periodically brought forward. Nearly every conceivable plan was thought to have been tried, and certain it is that within the period named old processes have been more than once re-invented, yet success has never been obtained to an extent at all commensurate with the trouble and outlay incurred. In another column of this day's Journal will be found an important communication on the subject of condensed peat—a preparation which the inventor states can be simply and cheaply obtained, and which has the advantages possessed by peat prepared by the most costly processes. He also asserts that the article has some extraordinary and most valuable properties. Thus, it is free from sulphur, may be moulded into any shape convenient for stowage, there is no fear of spontaneous combustion, it can be applied to almost all purposes for which wood is applicable, as well as for fuel; it improves by keeping, is not injured by wet or by cold, is so hard that he has placed it between two deal boards, and screwed them in a vice until they met, and buried the peat in them, left it in that state for two hours, and when taken out the peat was without a crack, or any alteration in thickness; it has been boiled for hours, and soaked in cold water for hours, without any effect; he has driven a small needle through a block of it, steeped the block in water for two hours, and when taken out the needle hole was perfect, and could be seen through. Such are the facts as given by the inventor of the new process of condensation; and as the utilisation of peat is of vast importance in many districts, a numerous class of persons will anxiously look forward for their corroboration.

PEAT IRON.—The advantages of peat as a fuel for the manufacture of iron has long been acknowledged, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining it in a sufficiently compact state to admit of its being used in the blast-furnace it has not been generally introduced. Mr. J. G. Willans, of Belfast, has, however, patented an invention, according to which he employs the peat in a form that it can readily be brought to for treating metals and certain mineral and alkaline substances. When the bog stuff, or peat, is applied for treating iron, his improvements are to mix it in the undried state with the metal previously granulated; also to mould the mixture for being dried for after use in any kind of forge or furnace. When peat is applied for calcining limestone for lime purposes he collects the tarry vapours and gases, and uses one or more jets of water, or steam, to cause a suction for collecting the vapours and gases of the peat. When ores of iron, or sulphate of baryta, or sulphate of soda, are under treatment, he mixes the bog stuff, or peat, in the undried state with the mineral or alkaline substance, crushed or pulverised; also to mould the mixture for being dried for after use in any kind of kiln. When treating pig or cast-iron he granulates the metal, and prefers that the granules should not exceed 3-16ths of an inch in thickness or diameter, and mixes therewith the peat in an undried state, in proportions varying according to the circumstances; he prefers, however, to take four times the metal's weight of peat in that state of moisture as to show little wet on strong pressure in the hand. If the water be in excess he allows a further quantity of the peat, and if there be no moisture or pressure he takes only three and a half times, and also adds water, so as to render it as plastic as before. He then tempers up the mixture, and casts it into bricks, or other form of lump, afterwards air-drying it, protected from rain or sun. When thoroughly dried, so that the peat therein is sufficiently inflammable, they are treated in a German charcoal fire. When the said fire is lighted, and in working order, he takes as many of the bricks as contain 2 cwt. of metal, and also about half the amount of the charcoal before applied for the melting down of the pig, and he throws the same on the fire, commencing with the charcoal, and applies the blast. To better utilise the peat whilst acting as a calcining fuel in contact with carbonate of lime in lime-kilns, by withdrawing for condensation and collection the tar and other hydrocarbons contained in the peat, and for withdrawing the vapours, he uses a trompe—a jet of water of any available pressure falling into a pipe 10 or more feet deep and 1 ft. diameter. Down this pipe the vapours are drawn in contact with the water; the condensed vapours are received in a reservoir below, and the uncondensed are driven through another pipe, as in a trompe, to be further treated, if desired. Jets of steam may be substituted for the fall of water, if preferred. In treating iron ores he mixes the undried peat with the ores, which are previously pulverised, and should not contain more than 20 per cent. of earths, carbonates or hydrates, being previously calcined. The iron ore is first analysed, so that the most suitable flux may be chosen. The fluxes are likewise pulverised, and the whole compound is moulded into bricks, to be carbonised preparatory to its reduction to the metallic state. He prefers a cupola furnace, 10 ft. high, 3 ft. diameter at top, and tapering down to 18 in. at the tuiere, placed 14 in. from the bottom, and supplied with about 25 cubic feet of air per minute, heated to 350° Fahr. At the crucible, opposite the tuiere, he has a removable arch, built to admit of the withdrawal of any iron which may not be fluid enough to run off at the tap hole. He treats sulphate of baryta or sulphate of soda

with peat, and afterwards manufactures them in the same way as if other carbon had been used. His claims include the mixing bog stuff, or peat, undried, with pig or cast-iron in the divided state, and the moulding of the same, before exposing it to heat; the collection of tar and other condensable products given off from the peat whilst used as fuel in lime-kilns; the addition to, and intermixing with, ores of iron, pulverised peat, undried, and moulding the mixture preparatory to its being exposed to heat; and the use of undried peat for mixing with sulphates of baryta or soda, preparatory to such sulphates being reduced to sulphurets by the application of heat.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coal, &c., in the port of London during the month of November:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle.....	37	121,903	Scotch.....	5	1,194
Seaham.....	67	17,141	Welsh.....	22	7,107
Sunderland.....	210	72,731	Yorkshire, &c.....	35	4,126
Middlesbrough.....	21	5,366	Liverpool.....	1	20
Blyth.....	18	5,212	Small and cinders.....	20	4,226
Hartlepool & West Hartl. 201		58,946			
Total.....				957	304,751

Comparative Statement of 1858 and 1859.

Imported from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1859.....	Ships	9,640	Tons	2,965,739
Imported from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1858.....		9,514		2,916,835
Increase of ships and tons in present year.....	126			49,904

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of November:—

Railways.	Tons cwts.	Railways.	Tons cwts.
London and North-Western.....	63,100 14	Midland.....	4,897 0
Great Northern.....	52,905 4	South Eastern.....	1,854 19
Eastern Counties.....	10,081 16	London and Brighton.....	194 0
Great Western.....	5,983 0	Tilbury and Southend.....	126 0

Total by railway in Nov., 1859.....	136,742 13
Coals by railway in Nov., 1858.....	128,950 13
Coals by canal in Nov., 1858.....	1,474 10

Comparative Statement of 1858 and 1859.

Coals by railway from January 1 to Nov. 30, 1859.....	1,078,108 11
Coals by railway from January 1 to Nov. 30, 1858.....	1,077,338 12

Decrease in the year 1859—railways.....	874 19
Coals by canal from January 1 to Nov. 30, 1859.....	18,764 15
Coals by canal from January 1 to Nov. 30, 1858.....	18,579 0
Decrease in the year 1859—canals.....	2,785 15

THE MINING MANIA IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The mining company mania, which has reached its climax about four weeks ago, has met with a decided and salutary check, which has been principally owing to the exposure made by the press, and the exertions of a few honestly-intended individuals, who drew attention to the unsound commercial basis upon which some of these companies have been founded, and also to the reckless and unprincipled conduct of some of the projectors. There is no doubt that, badly organised as many of these gold mining companies are, owing to the excellent ground they hold, many of them must, in spite of so many obstacles to the contrary, prove eventually highly profitable investments to the shareholders; and as the management of these companies will improve by experience, so will their prospects become more promising in course of time. It is for this reason that the shares of most of the companies are still quoted at a premium, and there is no question that under skilful management they will nearly all shortly realise handsome dividends.

The number of applications for mining ground to the Government, under the leasing regulations, is truly astonishing. It is computed from the different mining districts at no less than 2000, whilst the minimum average amount of the capital, as stated by each applicant in his schedule of application, is about 5000*l.*, making thus the aggregate amount of 10,000,000*l.* This will at once convince you of the confidence which the Victorians have in the inexhaustible mineral treasures of the colony. Amongst those who have applied for mining leases we have noticed some of the first and most respected capitalists, bankers, and merchants.

Gold mining is now, on the whole, by our capitalists looked upon as a steady and safe investment, under efficient management. We have it from one of our principal bankers, that the monetary capabilities of the colony would enable us to go to the extent of 20,000,000*l.* in mining investments. In a colony, however, where capital meets with ready, secure, and profitable investment in so many other branches, it may be questioned whether the amount required even at present, about 10,000,000*l.* sterling, can be obtained. In order to furnish you with some facts as to our monetary capabilities, we enclose a detailed list of mining companies formed up to this date since July 25 last—64 in all. The capital subscribed to these companies within the last two months amounts in the aggregate to about 1,542,000*l.*; the capital invested in mining machinery, plant, &c., previous to the formation of these companies is computed at 2,000,000*l.* sterling in round numbers, making in all an aggregate amount of 3,500,000*l.* sterling.

The rapid influx of capital in our mines is to be chiefly attributed to the security now afforded to mining investors in procuring fixity of tenure for mining lands, which was formerly impossible. The present mining regulations may well be termed the second mining era of Victoria, or the era of capital and skill applied to gold mining. During the former era, manual labour only, without skill, realised the golden treasures. It is now proved by all well-managed companies, that even a very small percentage of gold in the ore yields handsome profits to the adventurers, provided the ground is secured, and sufficiently extensive to be worked economically. In nine cases out of ten the interest returned on capital in well-managed companies amounts from 25 to 50 per cent., and over. Gold mining in this colony seems to become even far more secure than tin, copper, lead, &c., mining elsewhere. Quartz which yields on an average but $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to the ton is now worked with very imperfect machinery profitably; were this quartz worked with such machinery and steam-power as is used in the copper mines of Cornwall, it would pay double and triple the profits. As it is, the machinery used is but seldom larger than 1-25th of that applied in the Cornish mines.

Mining operations require, therefore, to be carried on still larger dimensions, and in order to effect this British capital is required, of which any amount might be securely and profitably invested at this juncture. It is for this object that we address ourselves particularly to you. The influx of British capital would make us, to some extent, independent of the exorbitant interest demanded by colonial capitalists, and would also place us in a position to work our mines as they ought to be worked. As to the manner how British capital might best be invested in this colony will form the subject of our next letter.

LEICESTER, BRACHE, and TEAGUE,
Melbourne, Oct. 17. Mining Engineers, Agents, &c.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL MINING COMPANY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The property of this company, which forms the southern half of the Burra Creek special survey of 20,000 acres, was purchased from the Crown in 1845. Several valuable copper lodes were discovered, but, owing to an inadequate capital, and the terms of the Deed of Settlement under which the company was incorporated being such that an additional amount could not be raised to provide the absolute requirements of the mines, the development of the resources of the property was suspended, from which time until the present, notwithstanding its acknowledged prospective value, operations have not been resumed. Since the northern half of the survey, belonging to the South Australian Mining Association, comprises the Burra Burra Mines, the extraordinary value of which is patent to all in any way interested in Australian mining, and the lodes in the southern half having, at least, been proved of great promise, it appears singular that no decisive steps should have been taken to resume the development of a property which possessed such elements of success; but we believe the cause to have been that the concurrence of all the shareholders in raising fresh capital was necessary, and that such concurrence was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. Since 1849 very little has been done beyond collecting and clearing up some of the ores lying at the surface. The company, however, is at the present time in process of being wound-up, and the trustees appointed for the purpose have signified their intention to offer for sale by public auction the company's property early in the ensuing year. Although the operations of the company were but of short duration, four promising lodes were opened out; a quantity of rich ore raised, which realised on sale upwards of 6500*l.*, but which at present prices would be worth, nett, about 10,000*l.*; and a large portion of the requisite machinery erected. In addition to which there have been found other lodes, containing traces of copper, both on the western and eastern portions of the survey, but their positions have not yet been defined. Mr. J. B. Pascoe, referring to the advantageous position of the property, states that in these mines there are two large ranges of hills, the courses of which are nearly north and south, one to the east and the other to the west of the survey, and forming a basin between. It appears that midway between these ranges runs a large iron creek, which is traceable through this property as well as that of the Burra Burra, and immediately to the east of

which there is a large course of siliceous rock, against which the copper ores in the Burra Burra Mines are deposited, with the galvanic agency of the western hills. Mr. Pascoe has drawn particular attention to the western hills, which are better formed, more mineralised, and have a more extensive range to the character of country in which most productive mines are found. About 250 fms. had to be covered in the section of the survey, and three veins were found, varying in width from 6 to 20 in. The ground is spoken of as being the same as that in which the copper is found in the Burra Burra Mines. An abundant supply of water is furnished by the Burra Creek. The northern railway of the colony will be shortly opened to Kapunda, when only about 40 miles of ordinary carriage will be left between the Princess Royal Mines and the port of Adelaide. As there is no doubt this favourable property will be purchased, and its real value tested, by a vigorous development, we should be glad to have occasion to call attention thereto, and it is to be hoped that the undertaking will prove satisfactory to the promoters, and remunerative to those who may be induced to invest in the enterprise.

BRITAIN'S METAL MINES—No. II.

The great copper and tin districts of Cornwall and Devon being disposed of, Mr. Pike next enters upon the consideration of the metalliferous mines of the other parts of the kingdom. In other parts of England lead is the staple commodity, although some copper is also obtained. Anglesea is reputed to have been the seat of copper mining in the Roman period, but Cumberland would appear to have ranked first in importance in this respect, and although the very early history of the northern mines is enveloped in obscurity, we find that in 1270 the Duke of Northumberland owned and worked a copper mine in the neighbourhood of Keswick, which was subsequently forfeited to the Crown by Queen Elizabeth, on account of the ore containing much gold and silver. The supply of copper from Cumberland, however, must have been inconsiderable, for in 1670 Staffordshire was considered the principal copper district; but it was not until half a century after this that English copper superseded Swedish in the coinage, and no great quantity of this ore was discovered until the lapse of another fifty years, when it was found both in Anglesea and at Ecton Hill, in Staffordshire. But although copper mining can be traced to a very remote period, lead mining appears to be of a much higher antiquity. The Peak of Derbyshire would appear to have been the earliest locality. No less than seven mines are mentioned in Domesday Book, at the time of the Norman survey, and the earliest grant of land in which we know was made in the year 835, by the Abbot of Ripon, to Humbert, the abbot of her estate at Worsworth, on condition that he should annually to the value of 300*l.* should be paid for the use of Christ's Church, Canterbury. But grants of lead have been found, which indicate that the metal was worked by the Romans in the vicinity of Chesterfield. The Peak Customs would fill a volume. North Wales is also a first-rate lead district, the ore in some cases being found in such masses that the extraction more closely resembles quarrying than mining proper.

The Scotch, although adepts at coal and iron mining, are not very highly complimented by Mr. Pike's remark that "if they will make their roads with nickel ore worth 30*l.* or 40*l.* per ton, in humble imitation of some people in Devonshire, who build a field wall with grey copper ore, the circumstance can only be deplored, but the very small number of mines at work for the return of metallic minerals does not say much for the spirit of enterprise amongst them;" but he then points out the best localities both in Scotland and Ireland, and adds that much remains to be done in the way of exploration for metallic minerals in the United Kingdom, and although the number of mines in full work is unquestionably large, yet the conviction is irresistible that the copper, lead, and tin mines of England, Scotland, and Ireland can only be viewed as indicative of localities, and not as affording even an approximately true exhibition of the metalliferous capabilities of this country. As to the system of raising, dressing, and selling ore, it is needless to refer to it here, it being a subject which has been so frequently treated of in the *Mining Journal* that our readers must be familiar with it already.

Like most of his class, Mr. Pike seems decidedly in favour of the Cost-book System. The development of the Stannaries System is, however, well and briefly explained. At one time tin was the only metal sought by the miners of Cornwall and Devon, and the right to work the mines was vested solely in the Crown, the "tinners," or miners, having to pay a tax for the privilege of pursuing their occupation. The tinners were, it would appear from historical records, a powerful body of men, jealous of their privileges, and governed in all matters relating to their calling by customs and usages concerted by themselves for the common weal, which were, in the reign of King John, if not before that period, recognised and guaranteed to them by Royal Charter. From the holding of septennial courts came the Stannaries Courts, in a comparatively primitive form, and then the perfected form in which the Court now exists. The Stannaries Court has an equity side and a common law side; it is a Court of Record, and can enforce its judgments, if necessary, through any of the superior courts at Westminster, and the service of its subpoenas is good in any part of England and Wales. All adventurers, agents, labourers, in short, all who are in any way connected with mines, either by supplying materials, or otherwise, are held to be miners, and may sue and be sued in the Stannaries Court. The cost-book is a complete record of the business transactions of the mine, and in that capacity is received in the Stannaries Court as sufficient evidence of any matter affecting the acts of the adventurers or their parser. Cost-book companies, says Mr. Pike, are exempt from the liabilities of joint stock companies on the one hand, and of ordinary trading partnerships on the other, for neither do the Joint Stock Companies Acts nor the law of private partnership apply to any undertaking managed on the Cost-book System. But by this Mr. Pike means to infer that the Cost-book System limits the liability of the shareholders he is decidedly wrong, for the liability is not only as unlimited as in a private partnership concern, but there is a much greater chance of being sued individually for the debts contracted for the benefit of the partnership generally. The sole advantage which we conceive the Cost-book System to possess, is that only the money actually required to be expended is subscribed by the shareholders—which effectually prevents the suspicious system of declaring a dividend one week and making a call the next, as has recently been done in the case of one company which can scarcely be said to have commenced working, and the shareholders are thereby being transferred to obtaining the consent of his co-partners. The entire work is well worth perusing, and this we say even after having read the recommendation in the last number of *Macmillan's Magazine*: "when the book writer has no part of himself for us, but only the warmed-up remains, the *crambe repete* of others, show him no mercy;" for whilst nothing is contained in the book which could not be found in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, Mr. Pike has put the facts together in a readable form, and thus rendered them accessible to those whose notice they might otherwise never come under.

A case of some importance to all connected with mining transactions came before the Lord Chief Baron, at the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, in which Mr. Thomas Field appeared as plaintiff, and Mr. W. Lelan as defendant. Mr. M. Smith was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Huddleston for the defendant. The action arose out of a contract which was entered into on June 18, of the present year, by which the defendant purchased of the plaintiff a certain number of shares in the Wheal Charlotte, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per share. The bought-note was as follows:—"Sold.—Bought of Mr. T. Field, 25 (1-5120th) shares in Wheal Charlotte, 562*l.* 10*s.* for payment, half at two, and half at four months.—T. FIELD, W. LELAN.—June 18, 1859." Mr. Montague Smith (the plaintiff's counsel) stated that—On June 27, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, to the effect "that if the business were not finished to-morrow, the agreement would be cancelled, as the party was very careless about it." The plaintiff then called upon the defendant, and told him he could not give a share until it was paid for in the ordinary course. He was told that he could not have the shares until the agreed time, unless he thought fit to pay for them before. The present action was commenced on the 27th of June, when the first half of the shares were to be settled for. On Aug. 18 the plaintiff took all necessary steps to entitle him to the payment of the shares. The mode in which these shares were transferred was according to that acknowledged under the Cost-book System. The names of the shareholders are entered, the name of one shareholder being erased and that of the new shareholder entered. The defendant refused to accept the shares, and shortly after a considerable decline in the price of the shares took place in their market value. The shares were sold at a considerable loss, and the defendant having refused to pay the deficit, the present action was commenced. The plaintiff, it was stated, had been largely interested in Wheal Charlotte, and was a shareholder when the state, position, and circumstances of the mine were fully discussed, particularly at one time, when the lessors had threatened to evict the company. The plaintiff, in his examination stated that he carried on business in the City as a dealer in mining shares, and the defendant was also a mine broker. On June 18, he (the plaintiff) entered into a contract with the defendant to purchase certain shares in Wheal Charlotte, the bought-note having been signed by the defendant. Upon the question as to whether the contract had been made in the usual form, Mr. Huddleston interposed, and objected to that question being put. Mr. M. Smith, in reply, stated that it was customary to deliver the shares when the contract was made. Mr. Huddleston submitted that custom had nothing to do with the point in question. In the present case the buying or selling of shares was exactly similar to the buying and selling of goods, with a deferred payment. It was a contract for the sale of goods, the delivery to take place immediately, with a deferred payment. In favour of his opinion, the learned gentleman cited the case of "Spallans and Others against Benkey," where Lord Chief Justice Willes had decided upon a similar question.—The Chief Baron: Where a contract says that an article had been bought for payment, half in two months and half in four months, it was not competent to say, by the custom of a certain trade, that the seller had a lien upon that article.—Mr. M. Smith, submitted that sale, delivery, and payment should take place at the same time.—Chief Baron: By the contract the property became the property of the buyer, and he had a natural right to its control.—That referred, Mr. M. Smith submitted, to the sale of goods. But in the case in question the property did not pass until something had been done by the transferee. Mining shares were not goods and chattels. It was, therefore, not a sale of goods, and the property did not immediately pass.—The Chief Baron: That would be breaking in upon a settled rule, and introducing a very dangerous distinction. By the contract in question, although shares were concerned, the property passed immediately.—Mr. M. Smith: It would be a matter of extreme danger to allow one trade one law and another trade another law. He felt himself bound to decide according to the case cited, but in a Court of Error he should decide against it. When an agreement was made with regard to the sale of property, the right existed to have it passed; and, therefore, in the present instance, he could not receive the evidence. There would, however, be an opportunity of moving.—After his Lordship's ruling, Mr. Smith could not see it was clear.—Chief Baron: To allow each branch of commerce to have a separate law would lead to very great mischief and danger. He did not quite think that the Stock Exchange was the best place to obtain notions of law. The contract plainly meant one thing; and he could not believe that, according to a section of the share market, it meant something else.—Mr. M. Smith tendered a bill of exception.—Verdict for the defendant.

THE NEW ENGINE MINING COMPANY.—The decision of the Chief Clerk, disallowing the claim of Henry Hart, a member of this company, for indemnity, was appealed against before Vice-Chancellor Wood, on Wednesday. It appeared that

Mr. Hart, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Page, another member of the company, obtained an agreement for a lease of the New Engine Mine, and another mine, at a paltry rent, for a term of 60 years, and the company, without any written agreement, took possession of and worked the mines, and laid out money upon the New Engine Mine; and the contention of Mr. Hart was, that the company had agreed to take the lease of the lands from himself and Mr. Page for the whole term of 60 years, and that he was therefore entitled, as against the other members of the company, to an indemnity against the rents and covenants reserved by the original lease. The minutes showed an agreement by the company to take a lease, but the question involved was whether, upon the conflicting evidence in the case, it could be held to extend to the whole term of the original lease, or only constituted a tenancy from year to year. His Honour reserved his judgment until Wednesday next.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF IRON.—A case of much interest to the purchasers of scrap iron was heard in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Zwilchenbart and Co., of Liverpool; and the defendants, Messrs. Alexander and Co., of Bristol. The action was for the sum of 69*l.*, being the difference between the price paid for 200 tons of scrap iron, less freight and duties, and that which it realised upon re-sale. Instead of "heavy hand-picked scrap iron" being shipped by defendants to plaintiffs' correspondents at Oberhausen, "light scrap iron" was forwarded. The defence was, that Messrs. Alexander and Co. had simply acted as shipbrokers in the transaction. They admitted that the iron was not equal to that which Outway, the seller, had undertaken to supply; but contended that they had not undertaken to see that it should be; and, as they had received no commission from the plaintiffs, they could not be held to have acted as their agents for accepting the goods. The jury found for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed; leave, however, being reserved to the defendants to move the Court to set aside the verdict and enter a nonsuit, on the ground that there was no evidence as to their agency with respect to the acceptance.

SIERRA NEVADA LAKE WATER COMPANY.—The shares of this company were divided into two classes—A shares and C shares—the A shares being entitled to a preferential dividend of 20 per cent. over the C shares until a dividend of that amount could be declared on the C shares; after which, the two classes were to be entitled ratably to the surplus profits. More capital being required, it was resolved to convert 800 A into C shares; whereupon the plaintiff (Bill) obtained an injunction, and another resolution was consequently passed, authorising the directors to obtain an Act of the Californian Legislature to increase the capital by 30,000*l.* Bill obtained another injunction, contending that the only mode for increasing the capital was laid down by section 21 of the Act of the Californian Legislature—that a meeting must be called by a notice, signed by a majority of the partners, to be advertised for four weeks in some newspaper published in that country; and that the resolution must be agreed to by two-thirds of the stockholders.—The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the proposal, if carried out, would be a violation of the constitution of the company, and would affect the plaintiff as a holder of C shares, and he, therefore, granted the injunction.—Upon an appeal to the Lords Justices the injunction was discharged, and the costs of the motion in both Courts made costs in the cause.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

DEC. 15.—The Iron Trade cannot be said to have improved since our last report. As before, some of the manufacturers are pretty well employed, while with others it is the reverse. The prices commanded by produce appear to be rather low, and this circumstance may probably tell somewhat on the trade, which, generally speaking, is by no means brisk. The Coal Trade appears to be looking up. An increase has taken place in the quantity brought down for shipment, though we have heard complaints at Newport of the want of shipping, and statements that were vessels to be obtained freights for them might still be forthcoming. A limited liability company for providing shipping for the accommodation of the trade of that port has been suggested by Mr. Powell, the largest coal shipper in South Wales. The town and port will be considerably benefited should the scheme assume a tangible form. In the Aberdare Valley the Coal Trade may be said to be better than for the last six weeks. Nearly all the colliers are in full employ, and a tolerably good demand continues.

The bridge across the River Wye at Monmouth, which is to connect the Coleford, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway with the tramways to the Forest of Dean, is now in the course of erection. It will be of wrought-iron girders, and of a span of 150 feet. The contract has been let to Mr. Firbank, of Newport. The girders are being manufactured at the Crumlin Viaduct Works, where they will be made in sections, and riveted together at the spot required.

At the last Coleford (Forest of Dean) Petty Sessions, a case of considerable interest to the district was heard. Messrs. Grindell and Hewitt were summoned by John Bailey, labourer, on two informations, the first for the recovery of 2*l.* 4*s.* wages alleged to be due, inasmuch as the defendants had paid him in flour, cheese, tea, tobacco, &c., instead of the current coin of the realm; and the second for the recovery of a penalty under the Truck Act. The complainant, in the course of his evidence, stated that during the interval of the October and November pays he received three tickets on three several occasions, to the amount of 2*l.* 4*s.*, for goods at the shop of Messrs. Herbert and Barry. For the defence it was contended that the defendants had no interest whatever in the shop, and that they gave the tickets as a guarantee to Herbert and Barry that they would see them paid. The complainant had had tickets before, and he knew, therefore, when he asked for those in question that they would be on Herbert and Barry, and it was, consequently, clear that they were his agents to supply him with goods and to take money for him from the defendants. The solicitor for the defendants further assured the magistrates that what they had done was out of kindness to their men; and Mr. Barry deposed that some time since Mr. Grindell called upon him, and asked him if he would trust his men with shop goods between the pays if the firm were answerable for the amount, and he agreed to supply them, but the defendants received no profit from the transaction. The Bench said it was notorious that the system of truck was carried on to a very great extent in the Forest, but it was always difficult to get the men to come forward to punish the offenders. None more desired than themselves to see the Truck Act fully carried out; but, they confessed there appeared, in the present case, to be some difficulties, as often happened, it being so hard to prove an interest on the part of the employers in giving tickets. The magistrates ultimately ordered the payment of 2*l.* 4*s.* without costs, on the first summons; the second being dismissed, in consequence of a doubt existing as to the proof of truck.

We have frequently noticed in our report on the trade, &c., of South Wales, the mountain of hematite and coal mines, &c., situated near Llantrissant, belonging to Mr. Plant, of Staffordshire; and we have now increased pleasure in stating that after years of heavy outlay, dead rents, &c., he has, by the payment of thousands of pounds as a fee to the lessors, succeeded in obtaining a lease for forty years. The difficulties Mr. Plant has had to contend with have been much aggravated by persons who have during the last twelve months done their best to deprive him of his take. We are told that the lease first given to Mr. Plant was a bad one, and some cost had to be incurred in obtaining the concurrence of many parties to give a good and perfect lease; during which time persons were found vile enough to write to and run after the lessors, with no want of pretext for offering to take the mines, and with inducements of no ordinary character, but the lessor was not the man to upset the person who had made his property of value. Parties also, it is said, were found ready to club to file a bill in Chancery, to divert Mr. Plant's attention, and, if possible, upset him. All this is now at an end, and the course is clear; and we are well-informed he can rest contented, as the profit he will make will very soon compensate him for all his crosses and losses. We mentioned a week or two ago that a strong company was forming to join Mr. Plant in the working of all his mines and collieries in the Llantrissant district; and, no doubt, we shall soon hear of a move in that direction. We are told that iron could be produced at less than 30*s.* per ton, if works were erected on the ground. The extent of the property is about 1000 acres, and the South Wales Railway runs through it. We are also told, by a first-class man, that 20,000*l.*, in addition to the present great outlay, will enable the company to raise 3000 tons of coal per week, and 3000 tons of iron ore; which, if sold at present prices, will make a profit of nearly 100,000*l.* per year. We expect soon to see the prospectus, as the property is by far too valuable to remain idle.

Considerable activity in the coal trade has prevailed at Swansea during the past week, upwards of 5000 tons of steam and other coals having been shipped for foreign ports, principally to France. Among the imports are 471 tons of regulus, 200 tons of silver ore, and 4 tons of copper ore, per *Dalhousie*, for Messrs. H. Bath and Son; and 480 tons of copper ore, and 24 tons of copper unwrought, per *Deerslayer*, for the same merchants. In pursuance of a communication from the Swansea Coal Trade Association, a meeting took place a few days ago at the harbour-office, which was attended by the Docks and Railway Committee of the Swansea Harbour; Mr. Frederick Clarke, on the part of the South Wales Railway Company; Mr. H. A. Bruce, M.P.; Mr. Joshua Williams, as Chairman and manager of the Vale of Neath Railway, as well as the secretary of the company; and by a large deputation of local and district traders. The object of the meeting was to obviate certain difficulties relative to the coal trade of the port, and with the view of discussing complaints which had been made in relation thereto. Several new arrangements were proposed, and Mr. Bruce undertook to bring before the notice of the South Wales Railway directors the difficulties complained of by the traders, with the view of satisfactory

arrangements being made. We have no doubt the result will be all that can be desired.

A meeting of the Swansea Coal Trade Association was held on the 7th inst., at which Capt. Derry, R.N., inspector of coal shipped for the Admiralty, was present. That gentleman stated, that at Cardiff all coal now shipped for the Admiralty was screened in loading, and that the same course must be adopted at Swansea, as otherwise the terms of the Government contracts would not be complied with, all contracts now issued by the Admiralty expressly stipulating that the coal should be either hand-picked or screened. The matter was placed before the Harbour Trustees on Monday last, who readily agreed to meet every requirement of Capt. Derry on the part of the Admiralty. It may be added, that the Coal Trade Association, under the energetic presidency of Mr. G. G. Francis, shipper for the Sguborwen Colliery Company, is likely to be productive of a great amount of practical good in connection with the coal trade of the port, which forms a rapidly growing and increasingly important section of traffic on this part of the coast.

A youth, named Hopkin Hopkins, 19 years of age, died on Saturday last, from injuries received in a pit at the Lon Colliery, in the occupation of Mr. J. J. Strick. By some accident he got crushed by a tram wagon the day previous. An inquest was held on Tuesday last, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, no blame whatever being attached to any one. Mr. Evans, Government Inspector of Mines for South Wales, was summoned by the coroner to attend the inquest, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, but he did not do so, suggesting, per communication, that there was "no necessity for the coroner to adjourn the inquest." We think the Act of Parliament renders his attendance imperative in all enquiries as to death underground occurring within his jurisdiction.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

DEC. 15.—The more favourable accounts of the state of the Iron Trade to some extent justify the opinion expressed a few weeks ago, that the prospects were slightly better. In respect to the purchase of pig-iron, the improvement manifested last week is more decided. A good deal of business has been done, and some of the first-class makers are refusing to sell further at present rates. No doubt makers of manufactured iron have been abstaining from making purchases as long as practicable, and are now going into the market together. Still, looking at the great advance in Scotch pig-iron, and the more favourable accounts which your London and Liverpool reports give of the demand for iron, this greater activity in the demand for pig-iron may be looked upon as an indication of a probable improvement in the trade of next spring. The ironmasters' preliminary meeting is fixed for the 29th inst. It is not anticipated that any change will be made in present prices, which are 30s. per ton below the rates previous to the crisis of the autumn of 1887.

In the north of the county the miners are seeking for an advance of wages, but the Association of Coal and Ironmasters is opposing their demand in a very decided manner, as entirely unwarranted in the present state of the iron trade of that district. There has been a considerable falling off in the quantity of ironstone sent from that locality to South Staffordshire. Nothing more is said respecting the appeal in the Oldbury district which the men have made for an advance in the rate of wages. Unfortunately, the proprietors of coal mines in that district are not associated, as in other parts of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire coal field, so that there is no one whose special duty it is to reply to the men's appeal.

In the Hardware Trades there is no particular change. As Christmas approaches there is usually a disinclination to order goods beyond what are absolutely necessary, many shopkeepers selecting that period for taking stock. Tin has again been raised 3s. per cwt.

In the case referred to in the Journal last week of a man killed from a skip being carelessly drawn over the pulley at a coal-pit, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the engineer. In a case of this nature, tried at a recent assizes at Stafford, the judge said that it was stated that an invention existed which would prevent the recurrence of accidents of this kind, and that if this were so, great blame would attach to any proprietor of a mine who neglected to adopt the means of guarding against an accident so frequent in its occurrence, and generally so fatal in its results. It appears pretty certain that such accidents can be effectually prevented by the adoption of apparatus of a by no means expensive character; and without going into the question of the respective merits of the various contrivances which have this object in view, it does appear strange that so much indifference is manifested on all hands in regard to the adoption of some of these appliances. At any rate, the matter should be investigated, and the practicability or otherwise of these inventions determined. The difficulty to contend with in these cases is the spirit of false conservatism which is embodied in the placid satisfaction with which some of the characters in Mrs. S. C. Hall's Irish Tales justify their disregard of all improvements, by the excuse, "Sure, it was always so." It is the duty of the press, and especially of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines, whose appointment has the saving of human life as its direct object, to disturb this calm, indifferent spirit, and urgently to call attention again and again to claims which all propositions for saving human life have upon the consideration of the proprietors of mines. It is to be hoped that the day is not very far distant when a safety apparatus to guard against accidents from over-winding will be as essential a part of all colliery winding apparatus as a safety-valve, a steam-gauge, or a brake. It is very doubtful whether the two latter appliances are as yet by any means universal in South Staffordshire.

During the strike of the colliers, which lasted for so long a period in the Oldbury district last year, the great subject of complaint at the meetings was the butty system. There can be no doubt, as has often been stated in this letter, that the contract plan of getting coals involves great evil. The contractors are, as a rule, hard-hearted men, who strain every nerve to make the most of their contracts, and, no doubt, the working miner is often compelled to submit to unjust exactions. One of the most common and most glaring forms of evil which result from the system is the plan of requiring men to pay for so much ale out of their wages, and their being paid at public-houses which are kept by the butties. Mr. Trementhere, in a recent report to the Government, states that—

"Mr. D. G. Round, of Portland House, Edgbaston, a magistrate for the county, and a considerable employer of colliery labour, informed me that nearly twenty years ago he abandoned the butty system, and he is so satisfied with the results that he should never think of returning to it. A few other gentlemen also informed me that they had introduced the other plan in some of their pits, and that they found it to their advantage; the conditions of success apparently being—first, a very intelligent, sufficiently instructed, and thoroughly trustworthy agent, under whom to place the working of the pits; and, secondly, a well-selected set of men. It is obvious that these two conditions could not, in the present state of the district, be combined to an extent to be capable of general application. The difficulties, however, have not deterred other gentlemen from turning their attention again to the subject. Mr. James Bagnall mentioned to me that he hoped soon to be able to make a trial with the new system in one of his numerous pits, which would be selected with reference to the facilities of working it without the intervention of a contractor. Mr. Thomas Bagnall, jun., also expressed his intention of making a similar experiment."

He admits the difficulties of at once changing the present system, and says—

"It is asserted by masters most desirous of promoting every good work in the district, that the number of men addicted to drinking habits, and who consequently lend themselves willingly to the butty system, which ministers to those habits, prevents any decided stand being made by the men themselves, as a body, against it; also that the subordinate habits of a large proportion of the men prevent their being dealt with by the masters directly as effectually as through the butty; and, consequently, that in a great majority of cases the only mode of getting the mineral economically worked is to give the butty a direct interest in it."

There is much truth in this statement. It is generally understood that butties will take contracts at low rates when allowed to keep public-houses, and no serious effort on the part of workmen to free themselves from the evils incident to the butty system is ever heard of.

IRON IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—The neighbourhood of Kilton Lindsey, Lincolnshire, has been found to abound with iron ore. On the estates of Mr. T. M. Richardson and Mr. E. Ticker ore has been discovered, yielding a very heavy percentage of iron. Works are to be commenced, and sanguine expectations are entertained as to the results which will be achieved at them. Sidings are to be at once begun to facilitate and improve the railway communication, and it is expected that employment will soon be afforded in the neighbourhood for several hundred men. Of course the anticipations formed on the subject will have to stand the test of time; but if they should prove correct the character of the district will soon be greatly changed.

REMOVING INCrustation FROM BOILERS.—Under the supervision of Mr. G. Murdoch, some important experiments upon the removal of scale from boilers have been made on board H.M. steamer *Wallace*, at Portsmouth. The process consists in introducing superheated steam at a temperature of 400° Fahr., this splits up the scale, and upon water being again introduced the boiler is thoroughly cleaned.

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT THE "CORNER."

There has been much more activity in the Mining Share Market during the past fortnight, and a large number of shares have changed hands, especially in the more speculative mining districts, which, with the continued improved standards for copper and tin, have had a tendency to give increased animation to the share market. The mines in the county are looking, upon the whole, remarkably well, and the mining interest generally in a very flourishing position. These important facts are confirmed by recent visits through the county of Cornwall as well as the south-west of Devon.

WEST CARADON shares have advanced very much, in consequence of a telegram advising the cutting of the Allen's lode in the 155. **SOUTH CARADON** shares have had a great rise, from advice by wire that they had cut a rich lode in driving a cross-cut north in the 47, but a reaction has since taken place. **GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE**, **SOUTH FRANCES**, **MARKET VALLEY**, **TRELOWETH**, and **TOLCARN** shares have advanced, and bid fair to maintain their rise. **NORTH DOWNS** shares have been a little flatter, and several shares changed hands at the lower quotations. **HEMDESFORD**, **TAMAR CONSOLS**, and **HIMMISTON DOWNS** shares have been sought for at an advance. **EAST WHEAL RUSSELL** shares have been dealt in at higher prices, in consequence of an improvement in the 77 east; the lode is becoming more valuable, and the 88 looking better. **TAKLEWY** shares have been in demand, probably from recently selling 150 tons of silver-lead ore, realising together 2600*l.* **EAST BARNET** shares continue dull; indeed, they have been receding all the week, without any appearance of a resuscitation.

GONAKENA and **VALE OF TOWNSHIPS** have been more freely offered, whilst **WHEAL ARTHUR**, **REDHORN**, and **KELLY BRAY** shares have been sought for. **EAST CARADON** shares have more than maintained last week's quotation, although but few transactions have to be noticed. The prospects of the mine continue without any change. A prospectus of the "ST. ARVEN MINERAL COMPANY," now before the public, claims more than ordinary attention from the mining community, as well as those disposed to invest in an adventurous likely to become a great and leading mine. Surrounded as the sets is by mines which have been worked to great profits, reported on by men of the highest standing for practical knowledge and integrity, and under the direction of the greatest respectability, there is little doubt but that this company will take a high standing among those worked under limited liability. The lode traversing the property are represented to be numerous, and all known as very productive, both for tin and copper; and the high price obtained for these minerals is in itself a sufficient inducement to mine the lode and bring them into active operation. The sets is extensive, more so than the general run of mining grants, whilst the dunes are very fertile, and the veins upon which the property is being introduced to the public are of a far different character to most "limited" companies recently brought out, where the promoters take half the amount of the subscribed capital, and leave the mine to work its way into the Court of Chancery. From private sources the highest opinion is entertained, and the general belief with experienced men in the locality is that this mine will become a permanent leading mine in the west of Cornwall.

MARKET VALLEY continues without any alteration; the sale of Thursday is computed at 508 tons. In the eastern part of the set there is upwards of 30,000*l.* worth of ore laid open at the Rose Down and Marko's lodes; and from the appearance of the 100 there is no doubt but the eastern portion will open equally as well. **AT EAST CARADON** no great change has taken place since my last; the counter continues to maintain its appearance, and still worth 7 tons per fm., and Fawcett's lode is improving, and producing some rich ore. I understand that Capt. Pearce, of South Caradon, has been underground, and very much pleased; he most emphatically states, after seeing the lode level after level, that what is represented by Captain Secombe as the counter is the continuation of the counter lode of South Caradon, and he places the same value on Captain Secombe's 7 tons per cwt. **AT SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER**, in driving the cross-cut north at the 47 fm. level, they have intersected a lode underlying south, about 6 inches wide, carrying some good stones of copper ore. Interested persons in the neighbourhood have attempted to divert the South Caradon main and counter lodes into the set, but a short time will only be required to prove whether this discovery be either of these lodes. Another correspondent says—"The discovery made there is not equal to the cry; it is one of the Wheal Agar lodes, which was cut by the South Caradon main, and is in a pit in the back; the level had been driven under the Great Caradon and St. Arven. The slightest discovery near the Caradon is certain to impress the shareholders of this mine with a belief that they have all the rich lodes of the district running into their set. It is to be regretted that so much credulity exists. Still no one can say what the mine may ultimately become; yet the stratum is quite changed—Caradon being in granite, and Caradon and St. Arven in Killas.

CALESTOCK CONSOLS has decidedly improved both in the shaft and in driving east on the counter lode, which had formed a junction with another east and west lode; there is a nice ore lode coming, and I anticipate a first-rate discovery. **AT DOAKS WALKS** discovery of copper ore is in a pit in the back; the level had been driven under it before, and I am doubtful if the discovery be of that importance anticipated by some.

QUEEN OF TAMAR: In driving south on the lead lode a more favourable change has taken place, and especially in the winze sinking below, the lode being 3 ft. wide, composed of a most flattering matrix. **AT OREK TON**, the lode in the 65 end is looking very well indeed, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. Further east a fine course of ore is gone down in the bottom of the 50, which at the time of driving yielded 11 tons of ore to the fm. **AT HAWKWOOD** they have a very good bunch of ore going east, dipping towards the river, and will certainly be found in Bedford United. **AT SCOTCH CONSOLS**, the south lode in the eastern part of the mine continues productive, and held out considerable promise for early improvement.

PELYN WOOD shares have been much in request during the last ten days, and the shares have been done at a considerable advance, arising, no doubt, from the confidence placed in the estimated value of the great surface. The best criterion of its real value will be what the parcel realises, and it will be highly pleasing to all interested should it only reach the minimum calculations from the several assays which have been given, for it is always dangerous to value a parcel of diversified ore by the mere products of particular stones. The coming sale will set all doubts to rest as to the value of the lode so much lauded. Last Thursday was the day named for the sale of the 40 tons of ore, and looked for with the deepest anxiety; but we fear many hearts that hoped in the morning were saddened at night. This we now believe; for it is well known that many shares purchased by those deeply interested have not been taken up, arising probably from the ore not realising what was anticipated.

MOLLARD MINE is looking very promising; the lode in the 42 is cut, and worth 1 ton per fm.; the slopes in the back of the 32 are worth 2 tons per fm. **NEW TRELOWETH** is represented to have improved in the 70 end. Other pits are looking very promising. **WHEAL HARVEY** continues without any apparent change. **UNITED** is looking remarkably well; they have a very productive lode, especially in the 144 east, where the lode is worth from 7 to 8 tons of ore per fm., and bids fair for further improvement. **AT GREAT WHEAL BUST** the deeper levels are opening out some very productive ore ground; and there is little doubt but it will become a great and busy mine. In Moyle's bottom they have a very rich course of ore, stated to be worth upwards of 30 tons per fm. **AT WHEAL MARY EMMA** the lode at the shaft is improving, and producing more tin as they go down, and I think there is every prospect of further improvement. The lode in the 30 end is the best lode in the mine, and is greatly improved, and in the sink the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing large rocks of yellow copper ore of rich quality. In the back of the same lode maintains its size and quality. There are now at surface from 35 to 40 tons. **DEULO MINE** is progressing very satisfactorily indeed; the last month's sale was about 13 tons of tin, which will give a profit of from 300*l.* to 350*l.* These shares will advance considerably, as a dividend will be declared in six or eight weeks from this time. **WHEAL BERTH** is considered by some as likely to become a great prize, but further calls will be required to bring it into a paying state. **AT WHEAL MAHER** they are proceeding with activity in all the shafts, the shafts are cleared and secured, and the stamps put to work on the tinstuff. All this speaks well for the future, and there is no doubt but the mine will take a good position with the western mines.

Mr. John Pike has recently published a work entitled "Britain's Metal Mines," which furnishes a considerable amount of useful and statistical information to all interested, or desirous of being so, in British mining. A perusal is earnestly recommended, feeling assured that its perspicuous and unbiased pages have a greater tendency to guide the unwary, and instruct others, than all the partial and interested works that have hitherto appeared.

From Mr. James Crofts:—The stimulus given to mining by the establishment of a Mining Exchange, so far from being a common-place matter of fact, is of a character partaking of the marvellous, in relation to its effects. The crude state of things in the so-called market previously to the advent of the present association may possibly have tended to heighten the contrast between yesterday and to-day; but the fact remains—that the means of rendering transactions in shares legitimate have gained a wonderful degree of supremacy, and the sound basis on which the business is now to be conducted as a rule, instead of as an exception, encourages the best hopes of all wishers to succeed in mining. It will be admitted that an institution composed of all well-wishers to the mining industry, and of all who are desirous of doing good, is a body of sufficient members (we do not even allude to the number) to take its transactions, openly conducted, out of the category of exclusiveness, and admitting them into that of publicity, has a maximum of chances of success, as opposed to the opposite tactics of its predecessors, who, with the best possible intentions, by mistaking their real interests, aimed at too much for themselves, and left the public much in the dark as to how they could best invest in mines as before their attempts at organisation. The effect of the present institution even upon the few members of the Stock Exchange who deal in mining shares is of a marked character, since it brings the prices of shares into closer connection with the value of the mines, and thus enables the public to take their shares in the market, and to sell them at a profit, instead of being forced to sell them at a loss, as was the case previously. But for certain members of the Stock Exchange being at present mere dealers in mining stocks, there would already be established a closer relation between the two "houses," since in the case of a large holder of shares being out of the pale of prices of the day in the open market, either to buy or sell, the distant speculator, or investor (especially if an old connection), may be easily misled on the question of price—value being a contingent one—it being a well-known fact that business transacted outside the Stock Exchange by its members is, by their option, either omitted or inserted in the authorised list of the Stock Exchange.

The business of the week in the mining market has been unprecedentedly large, and has embraced every description of shares presenting favourable issues, either as to forthcoming dividends or improvements in the lodes. Amongst these, as a speciality, is **PELYN WOOD**, in which a lively business has been done, at prices varying from 3 to 3½. This mine, in common with most others in isolated districts, has been exposed to the jealousies of individuals who, probably entertaining theories inimical to the progress of mining in particular localities, or from worse motives, take narrow or prejudiced views, and do not hesitate to disseminate their theories through the Imperial Journal. On the particular question, however, a letter from a perfectly disinterested source, addressed to the writer, states that "I have just returned from a visit to Pelyn Wood, and unhesitatingly say it is a splendid speculation. From the immense pile of ore already turned out ready for market, and the activity displayed in every part of the mine, any one possessing even a limited idea of mining, cannot but acknowledge this a wonderful discovery." It is essential to state that this extract is entirely unconnected with the office in which the management of the mine is at present located. Amongst the shares which have this week experienced sudden and large advances in price may be mentioned **ROSEWANE UNITED**, which had receded to the miserably low price of 2s. and are now nearly to 4s. The **GREAT RETALLACK** shares have undergone a complete resuscitation, and been very largely transferred to the speculative public, which their present low price warrants in every respect. **HOLMERSH**, **KELLY BRAY**, and **TAMAR CONSOLS** range 10 per cent. higher. **TRELOWETH** has also met with sudden success, and from 4½ have advanced, with numerous buyers to 6½. **CYANANO**, as a concern new to the public, has deservedly met with buyers. It would be difficult to point to a more promising lead mine, but the modesty of the promoters has failed to state that nearly 500*l.* of funds are in hand, and large returns of ore about to be made. **GAMBLER** and **ST. ARVEN** shares are steady at 62 to 65. In **WENDRON CONSOLS** the demand exceeds the supply, and they experience a gradual advance, since Cornish holders are, no doubt, realising handsome profits on their cost; the share has probably reached its maximum previous to the forthcoming dividend. **EAST CARADON** showed rather large liabilities at the late meeting. **WHEAL STITTNEY** and **CARNELLE** (was noticed last week) will make a call of 2*l.* per share "for operations," equal to 4000*l.* for working capital. The concern is perfectly legitimate, and presents an agreeable contrast to the disreputable attempts to introduce mines under limited law into Cornwall, which carry on the face of their prospectuses the attempt to grasp capital for the single purpose of giving a power to individuals to use at their pleasure.

Capitalists may be informed that although a great advance has taken place in a large

number of both dividend and progressive mines, there is still a perfectly safe business to be done. The mining market every day claims and needs more attention, and it is no exaggeration to state that the soundness of the business as it has been lately conducted is becoming daily more manifest in its effects—that of giving large profits. The calm state of the political world, the cheapness of money, and the healthy condition of trade and commerce, all leading to the accumulation of spare capital, it is confidently predicted will very shortly place this branch of business on an elevation from which nothing can dislodge it. These circumstances taken into consideration, the writer unhesitatingly advises immediate and large investment in established mines.

P.S. FRIDAY.—**HIMMISTON DOWNS** (a continuation from the *Saxon*, *Himmiston Downs*) is in 6000 shares, in Calstock, copper, with nearly 25,000*l.* expended, and is sunk in 110 fms. in depth. The ore of this mine raised during the last two years have averaged upwards of 6*l.* per ton, but now reported to be of richer quality, probably worth 8*l.* per ton. The mine has been many years at work, in consequence of the "ground" being exceedingly hard, but the perseverance of the adventurers has led them below the hard upper strata into very inexpensive ground for working. The latest news is that they have a lode in the shaft worth 14 tons per fm., and another lode worth 6 or 8 tons. The shares within the recollection of the writer have been 15*l.* and as low as 4*l.*, and are now only 5 to 5½. No improved concern is likely to realise large profits to the public more speedily. From **PELYN WOOD**, a private and reliable report states that for the 40 tons of mixed ore (copper, cobalt, and nickel) 10*l.* per ton has been offered by the smelters—a momentous fact, there being reported larger parcels of the same ore both on the surface and underground. **WENDRON CONSOLS** meeting is on Dec. 23, when a 3*l.* dividend is to be declared. **STRAT PARK** continues in demand at 19 to 20. It is reported that at the approaching meeting a call of 3*l.* per share may be made. **EAST RUSSELL** gains in solidity as a mine, and has nearly reached an aggregate value of 48,000*l.*, with 6000*l.* on transfers. A report of Dec. 13 states the lode in the 88 east is worth 100*l.* per fm., and that the ore from this end will be sampled separately (sic). The 70 and worth 60*l.* per fathom. **ROSEWANE UNITED** had 240*l.* called at the meeting, and made no call; these shares will advance. **NORTH ROSEWANE** much improved, and it is about time it should.

Dividends declared:—**Dolcoath**, 10*l.*; **West Seton**, 10*l.* 10*l.*; **East Basset**, 7*l.*; **West and South Caradon**, 4*l.* per share each; **Rosewane**, 1*l.*; **Wheal Basset**, 5*l.*; **United Mines**, 2*l.* 10*l.*; **Bedford United**, 4*l.*. Dividends in November, 1889, on British mines, 45,750*l.*, equal upwards of a quarter of a million dealt in, and if we may judge from the apex of the column is Devon Consols, 5*l.* per share; at this time base rate (silver), 10*l.* per share. Tin advanced 3*l.* per ton, which may account for the continued favour of the public for investments in tin mines.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has been very animated during the week, and a large amount of business has been done. Important improvements in several mines have contributed to promote dealings between the jobbers and the brokers. This is almost the only class of property that is susceptible of becoming intrinsically valuable in so short a space of time. Railways, banks, &c., may slightly improve in value through additional business, but not in the same ratio as mines, which not unfrequently become enhanced in value to the extent of 100 per cent. in one day. Witness the case of **East Caradon**, which a few weeks since were hardly saleable at 30*l.*, now 6*l.* 5*l.*, and a good share at the price; and, again, **South Caradon Wheal Hooper** an advance in one day from 1*l.* to 30*l.* per share. In **ROSEWANE UNITED** an advance of about 10*l.* took place, and **West Caradon** was at the same amount per share. If we look at some of the low-priced mines, **Redhorn** for instance, a few weeks since scarcely saleable at 2*l.*, are now 5*l.* 6*l.* to 6*l.*; at this price there is margin enough for a 10*l.* rise. I say this advisedly, and it would not surprise me to hear of an important improvement on Johnson's lode. It must be borne in mind that this mine is situated in a good locality, with a highly respectable proprietary, and if it had been worked from the commencement in the same manner as it is now being worked, instead of the shares standing at the nominal price of a few shillings they would have been worth many pounds. **WENDRON CONSOLS** are becoming scarce on the market, and have advanced to 47½, 50. **PROVIDENCE MINES** have improved to 47½ buyers; at this price they are pressed upwards of 20 per cent. There is not, however, that confidence in tin as we feel in copper mines, which accounts in some measure for the extremely low price of some of the mines that are paying large profits on the current price of the shares. **EAST BARNET** have receded to 12½, sellers, owing to the fear entertained of the 90 proving to be poor when the lode is cut at this point, and also from the fact of the 70 and 80 ends still being poor. Without some improvement in the ends in the 70 and 80, &c., the shares will go much lower. I sincerely hope, however, that the 90 may prove richer than is generally anticipated. Old **Tolcarn** shares have been dealt in to a fair extent. The notice of this adventure having been so ably pointed out on many occasions in another journal (that professes to advocate the cause of all legitimate adventures), it would be superfluous on my part to say any more on the subject, further than to state that the shares, which were once at 30, are now to be had at less than 9; at this figure it may be considered a fair speculation. A few weeks since I said a few words on **TOLVADEN**, reminding my readers that although temporarily depressed in value, the time would arrive when it would resume its former position. The shareholders may now congratulate themselves on the first moment of having taken an interest in it, and an still more pressed with the notion that 1860 will witness Tolvadden as being one of the leading mines in Cornwall. While speaking of this mine, it may not be amiss to allude to an adjoining property—**WHEAL CARLINE**. The spirited promoter of Tolvadden has commenced operations in such a manner as is seldom witnessed on the part of one individual. A 70-in. cylinder engine has been erected, and now in full work, and such is his confidence of success that he has not believed (although I speak unadvisedly) solicited anyone to join him at present. During the development. During the former working of this mine great quantities of ore were raised from large lodes, which were never worked below the surface. This is one of the prizes of the coming year—a year which, according to present appearances (consequent upon the increasing attention directed towards British mines), will witness a larger amount of business than the most sanguine mind can anticipate. **KELLY BRAY** is deserving of special attention. During the past few days certain indications have presented themselves in the eastern mine which warrant the expectation of a favourable change being near at hand; it is paying dividends at the rate of 15 to 17½ per cent. **HOLMERSH** (the adjoining mine) is in an improving condition, and shares worth looking after. **PELYN WOOD** shares have been largely dealt in, and if we may judge from the glowing reports from the agent of the mine, it would appear to be an extraordinary property. A time was when we might have been carried away by such flaming reports, but I profess to be somewhat sceptical, and would rather witness some practical results in the shape of sales of ore. **GREAT RETALLACK** shares have been sought after, the extremely low price having brought in a great many orders to buy. **CYANANO** have also attracted attention; at the present quotations, 1 to 1½, they are a cheap share. **BYEN GRIND**, in 100 shares only, is a desirable mine as an investment; the present prices of the shares are about 40 to 50, and will probably go to 70 in a few months. **ST. DAY UNITED** should be sought at present prices; the prospects are such as to induce a shareholder to expect a valuable advance will take place. **CALESTOCK CONSOLS** have experienced a little favourable reaction, and are by no means a dear share. **TOLCARN** shares have advanced to 2½; they have advanced 2*l.* during the present year, and before 1860 has expired there will be a further rise of 2*l.* more. Nothing but unforeseen circumstances can prevent this occurring. **NORTH ROSEWANE** shares have been steady at 30*l.*; I am inclined to believe that a great rise will take place in them ere long. **HEMDESFORD** have advanced to 22½, while **NORTH DOWNS** have receded to 5½, sellers, owing to the lode in the 40 having been found comparatively poor. A reaction in price may be expected after a drop. **BYNVALT** appears to have overcome the difficulties of bad air, &c.; the shares are very low, and for that reason I should advise their being purchased, as the prospects of the mine have certainly very much improved of late. So much having been said and written about **EAST WHEAL RUSSELL**, I should prefer waiting to see the sales of ore raised from the late discoveries previous to noticing the mine again. The opinion expressed a few weeks since has, however, been strengthened by the improvements that have taken place. **GREAT SOUTH TOLCARN** is such a sterling property that it requires no further allusion to its steady dividends; it is a mine in which the notices of all who are satisfied with 15 per cent. for their money, this is the amount paid during the year at the current price, and the mine is steadily improving. **WEST BARNET** has also very much improved lately. The dispute between this company and that of **South Frances** is in a fair way to be settled; the estimated value of disputed ore ground is from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*. The above observations on the respective mines result from a constant notice of their progress, &c., and I hope they may prove interesting to my readers.

P.S.—Since the above was written news of further improvement in **EAST RUSSELL** has reached the office. There is every reason to expect that this mine will soon rank among the very best in the list, and it may be said with much confidence that the mine (with exceptions) the 88 fm. level is the richest course of ore in Devon or Cornwall. I consider the shares better worth 15*l.* now than they were 5*l.* at the period they were selling at 3*l.*. **WEST CARADON** and **UNITED MINES** have an upward tendency; both good mines at present prices.

From Mr. LELAND:—As anticipated in our last remarks, several of the mines enumerated on that occasion have risen considerably, and we predict a great advance in **ROSEWANE UNITED**, **EAST WHEAL RUSSELL**, and **NORTH ROSEWANE** in the next two or three months. **ROSEWANE UNITED**, in 1886, were selling at 100*l.* per share; since then, until about the latter end of last and the beginning of this year, the prospects were very gloomy, when there was a good discovery made, and shares rose to 70*l.*; but during the last six weeks, however, the ends of the mine became poor, after passing through a large, ore, rich lode for several fathoms, and shares were almost unsaleable at 30*l.*. There has been a rich discovery in the 80 fathom level west, which is now worth 100*l.* per fathom; this is the deepest level in the mine, and the lode is richer here than in any other part. There is an immense quantity of ore ground laid out, and all the machinery and plant in first-rate working order. There are only 512 shares in the mine, and the total value, according to the present market price, 20,000*l.* for the mine; therefore, we shall not be surprised to see them 100*l.* or 100*l.* each again. **EAST WHEAL RUSSELL** is opening well; the lode in the 77 fm. level east, which we alluded to three weeks ago, was then poor; it is now worth 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fm., and the lode in the same level west 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the 88, immediately under this, is driven upwards of 15 fms. through a rich course of ore, valued at least on an average at 80*l.* per fm.; the lode in the present end is worth from 120*l.* per fathom. In the this mine has been driven 40 fms. through a course of ore ground, varying in richness from 170*l.* to 200*l.* per fm.; and assuming these facts to be correct, there are 22 fms. of ore ground now standing between the 66 and 88, and taking it only from the present end of the 88 fm. level, 15 fms. from where it was seen and discovered, will give 340 fms., and say at the very least calculation 50*l.* per fm., will be equal to 17,000*l.* worth of ore already discovered; and it must be borne in mind that every fathom driven in the 88 will give 22 fms. of backs, which at a low estimate will yield (say) 50*l.* per fm., or equal to 1100*l.*. According to the last setting the men should drive 6 fms. per month to make wages. Another important fact is that the engine and Homersham's shafts are down to the 100; the latter is about 20 or 25 fms. behind, or west of the ore ground in the 88, and will take about three months to reach it, when there will be an additional 12 fms. of backs, and if the lode should prove rich here, as in the levels above (of which there is no doubt, by appearances), its wealth will be almost incalculable. We have glanced these particulars with great trouble and expense, hoping they may prove beneficial to those interested. At **NORTH ROSEWANE**, within the past fortnight a rich lode has been discovered in the 174, at Pearce's shaft, where 5 ft. of solid yellow ore has been cut into, yielding, I calculate, 10 or 12 tons per fm. worth 10*l.* per ton. The shares are only 100 in number, now selling at about 30*l.* each, or 30,000*l.* only for the mine. The machinery and plant are of the best description, and the agents firmly believe that they are on the top of an immense deposit of ore; this great discovery of copper, in addition to the tin ground laid out, has caused a great demand for the shares, and in the next three months we shall not be surprised to see them rule very high—in fact, 50*l.*, 80*l.*, or even 100*l.* each. It should be remembered that this mine adjoins the famous **West Seton**, which is about the richest in Cornwall. **PROVIDENCE** and **MARGARET MINES** are poor, and the shares likely to go lower, whilst **ST. IYNE** and **MARGERY** continue to improve. **TRELOWETH** is not looking so well, but the lode is spoken of highly, and the demand for this stock is very limited. **ROSEWANE CONSOLS** and **WHEAL CUNT** adjoin the **Rosewane United**, and we expect a demand will shortly spring up for these shares, as they are both promising young mines. **CLIFFORD** is looking well. **SOUTH CONDUROW** and **BETLER** and **BERTHA** progress favourably. **PELYN WOOD** is also highly spoken of. **SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER**, **GREAT CARADON**, and **EAST CARADON** present encouraging features. **KELLY BRAY** maintains its position. **HEMDESFORD** is looking well. **WEST CARADON**, **NORTH DOWNS**, and **ROUND HILL** are three good mines. **NORTH LAKY** is reported to be looking well. At the allotment, on the 7th inst., it was found that the number of applications for shares exceeded the number to be allotted, price 7*l.* 6*l.*, 1*l.* per share. **STRAT PARK** will, no doubt, make a good mine in depth, but a long time and a great deal of money will

be required to develop the resources. WEST FOWLEY is improving, and shares are in demand, at 62. 10s.; the mine is looking well. HINCHINBROOK is spoken highly of, and the shares are likely to advance. On the whole, we consider the market very healthy, as all good shares are eagerly sought after, and the bad entirely neglected.

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—They have sampled 111 tons of good copper ore, and expect to have a larger parcel next time. The lode in the shaft is looking better, and, on the whole, the mine is much improved lately. At the meeting in December it is expected that a dividend of 2s. per share will be declared.

THE TRIVIA MINING CO., on Thursday, sold 170 tons of blende, for 6000.

THE NEWTON COMPANY have sold 230 tons of manganese, and will shortly be ready to deliver further quantities. The low cost at which it can be raised will always ensure a large profit on sales of this mineral. About 300 tons of hematite ore of superior quality are on the bank. The produce of the two ores is likely in a short time to repay the entire cost of opening the mine.

GREAT WHEEL FORTUNE, from present state and prospects, is worthy of attention, and possibly before the next meeting will make a considerable rise. A dividend is expected, for the first time, after an outlay of about 33,000l. in the development of underground operations, and the erection of efficient machinery.

THE DOLCOATH MINE, one of the oldest in Cornwall, after a few years of poverty, has now become the best tin mine in England, and the results realised here show the folly of placing too great confidence in what are often called practical men. About the year 1836 the bottom of the mine was inspected by the "knowing ones" of that day (from a district that was then rich, not seven miles off), and pronounced to be worthless, although the present mass of tin ground had actually been cut at two points. The adventurers, placing more confidence in those wise men than in their own agents, stopped the mine; and when a proposition was made by the managing agent, who knew the value of the mine, to again draw out the water and work the tin ground, one of the largest holders of shares still persisting in the old impression that the mine was worthless, they sold or almost gave away their shares, and the first lot by that act something like 25,000l. The mine is now making a profit of about 24,000l. a year, with a reserve of a quarter of a million sterling. A year or two since a writer in a contemporary, indulging himself in a day dream, proved (to his own satisfaction at least) that no Cornish tin mine could possibly pay the expense of working below a depth of 100 fms. In this old mine, and also in Cook's Kitchen tin-shaft and Carr Bros, we have a few facts to place before this ingenious dreamer, should he ever awake again.

STREAMING.—An old tin miner, well acquainted with this district, has lately made a communication to a party at Plymouth of an important discovery of stream tin close to the River Erme, about a mile above the celebrated Ivy Bridge Viaduct. This alluvial deposit is from 4 to 6 ft. deep, and is impregnated with fine-grained black tin from the bottom nearly to the very surface. The superficial area of this deposit is probably not far from 4 acres. It is well known that extensive tin works, commonly called Erme, or Armo Pitts, were formerly carried on at the head of this river.

ROSEWATER UNITED.—At the meeting held in Cornwall, on Monday, Mr. Marchion, of 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, was appointed London agent, to whom reports and all information for the benefit of the shareholders will be sent. We understand that there are only 80 (512th) shares held in all Cornwall, while in London alone there are 199, and, adding the neighbouring counties, the number is near 300, and north of London about 50 more. It is no wonder, therefore, that the shareholders out of Cornwall required a more central and convenient place for obtaining information about their property, and we believe it is intended to have at least one general meeting in the year in London, a most desirable opportunity for shareholders who cannot go all the way to Cornwall, meeting together to discuss the position and prospects of the undertaking, and receiving their dividend at the same time. We are glad to add that the mine looks well; the lode in the 80 is not yet cut through, but is worth at least 1000l. per fathom, and daily increasing in value; and the shaft is down within a few feet of the 90, where there are good stores of copper ore; and, when levels are opened out there, it is probable that fresh valuable discoveries will be made. This discovery of a rich lode in a deep level is very important, not only this mine in particular, but for the district in which it is situated. We believe the requisition for a London agency was signed in less than two days by the holders of 100 shares, and had time permitted a much larger number would have signed. Since the above was received, we have been informed that the lode in the 80 is worth from 1200l. to 1500l. per fath., and not cut through.

AT NORTH DOWNS, Pryor's lode has improved, now worth 25s. per fm. The lode at the shaft sinking 5 fms. below the 40 is worth 35s. per fm. The agent has set a plan of men to drive the 40 west; if ore is met with here, it will be of great importance to the mine. Altogether the prospects are first-rate.

NORTH WHEEL PROVIDENCE.—A deputation from London, accompanied by several influential gentlemen from Plymouth, visited this mine last week, and were highly gratified by its geological position and the indications presented by the numerous lodes traversing the belt. The miners are busily employed in clearing the level on the St. Ives Consols lode, as also a cross-cut to intersect the Wheel Tre with lode. No doubt exists of the speedy development of the rich ore known to be in this lode. The mine is east of and on the same lode as those of St. Ives Consols and Wheel Tre with. The St. Ives Consols, on an outlay of 7500l., has already paid in dividends upwards of 440,000l.; and Wheel Tre with, upon a very small expenditure, has paid in profits to the adventurers a sum exceeding 70,000l. There is a junction of granite and kyllas in the set; and the whole of the indications justify a conclusion that certain, speedy, and eminent success will flow from a judicious working of this mine.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE MINE is further improved at the bottom of the shaft; they are raising some fine stones of yellow ore and cobalt of rich quality.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—The shareholders in this mine are again in high spirits upon the renewed improvement in East Russell, from the encouraging fact that all the courses of ore in the latter are in close proximity to the boundary of New East Russell, where there is every prospect of a discovery which will speedily enhance the value of the property. Every exertion will be made to sink an engine-shaft at this point with all speed, and a decidedly favourable opinion exists, especially as East Russell lode passes through the entire length of New East Russell sett.

AT WEST CARADON, the bottom levels are very much improved: the mine is looking splendid at all parts, and it is now paying as much dividends as its rich neighbour—South Caradon. The floors are full of ore, and fresh discoveries are looked for daily.

GREAT HEWAS.—The south lode has been cut in the 76, West Mine; it is found to be large, producing excellent work for tin, and promising further improvement. The 24, 46, 56, and 66 are all yielding fair quantities of ore. In the Eastern Mine, the 106 and 116 are both in good ground, and turning out fair tin work. The ground in reserve throughout the mines is steadily increasing, and the returns must be considerably augmented.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER LEAD MINE.—A gentleman holding a prominent position in connection with mining in Devonshire writes:—"We find by dialling more carefully that the men have been driving on the eastern lode, and shall, therefore, cross-cut from our present end to the western lode, where we shall come into good backs, and, in my opinion, in the centre of a good bunch of lead. They have cut the lode very good in a trial pit north of the former shaft, which confirms my opinion on that point. We shall have a good thing in this mine." The writer confirms the opinion of a recent personal survey, and the bona fide character of this adventure may justly claim from capitalists an investment of funds, which will assuredly bear profit as the lodes are developed.

HARWOOD.—I have to-day (Dec. 8) examined your working in No. 2 vein at Harwood, and am happy to say that it continues good, worth 24 cwt. of ore per fm. The ore is also setting up in the back even better than the drift, in kindly ground—driving at 40s. per fm. There is no indication to show that this vein has been worked by the "old men" in the ground east of this, and if it should be found lying to the north in white ground (of which I have no doubt), you may expect great results.

MINING TO THE WEST OF DEVON CONSOLS.—Two of the most promising and interesting undertakings in this direction are those known as the Great Wheel Martha and the Trehill Mines; the Devon Consols lodes run in a direct line through these properties, and they are now well known by the many favourable reports that have from time to time been given by various mining authorities of high reputation. At Wheel Martha every exertion is being made to complete the erection of a very fine engine, and the directors have this week entered into a contract with Mr. Gray, of St. Austell, for the completion of all the necessary pitwork, pumps, mine buildings, &c., to be finished in six weeks, under a heavy penalty; the mine will then be forked of water to the 40, and large returns of ore commence. During the former workings great quantities of mangle were raised, which at that time was of no value, but a company is about to erect areal works in the neighbourhood, and a ready market will be obtained for any quantity of the mangle, at a remunerative price. At Trehill Mine the whole of the machinery is completed and in full work, and this week an exceedingly rich lode has been cut in the 30, superior to anything that has been discovered in this locality before, and worth 12 tons of ore per fm. Therefore, at each of these undertakings there is now every prospect of a thorough test being made, which will be sufficient to decide whether the surprising riches of the Devon Consols Mines do continue as productive in this direction. The projects are both looked upon with unusual interest, and with a full assurance of ultimately being successful.

BREA CONSOLS (TOWEDNACK).—Having to pass through these mines on my route from North Providence to Wheel Martha and Wheel Conqueror Tin Mines, now about to be worked, I was tempted to know (knowing most of the shareholders) to look in and over the mine. To my surprise, I found a large engine in course of erection, and a plant on the ground, indicative of active and determined operations. These remarks pertain to the Trevis, or southern part of the mine. On examining the works already executed, I found a capital engine-shaft, collared, cased, and divided in the most substantial manner down as far as the 22, with footway in and complete, good white ore, all the engine on the ground, with boiler preparing for being lifted into its place, rotary gear purchased, and stamps ground, dressing-floor, &c., being laid out, so that the whole plant can be brought into working order in about two months. On examination I found the strata to be precisely similar in character to the Ransom and Rosewell and St. Ives Consols, to the west, and in the strike of which the mine lies. The mine is said to have been abandoned at the period of the low prices of tin, when so large a number of mines were necessitated to succumb. Report also says that as soon as the mine is drained many pitches for tin may be set at a good tribute, and men in my presence offered to take them as soon as their presence underground is practicable. On inspecting the burrows left I found numerous stores of good tin, and several of the burrows I should recommend to be slanted down altogether before any of the richest work be brought under the new machinery, as a waste always naturally takes place until the floors become saturated. The very helges round the floors are built with tin, which at the former period would not pay for returning, but at present would do well. The Brea part of the mine next attracted my attention. Here I was surprised also to see so much preparatory work done: roads made in the most difficult places on the edge of the cliff, an engine for hauling erected, a good shaft sunk to the 20 fm. level, collared, cased, and divided, with ladder-rod in, but works are now suspended until the large engine shall be erected, a waste economy; a good whim, &c., is on the ground, so that as far as I can judge the great outlay heretofore expended, and after a brief period all that will be necessary will be for exploration. The strata found here are very different from those at the Trevis, being undulating clay and hornblende slates, highly mineralised, thus showing the mines to be at the junction of the rocks. The lodes are visible at the edge of the cliffs, where their bearings may be readily taken, and their junctions judged of with tolerable accuracy; from these may be relied on that when sufficient depth shall have been obtained below the mines will be found productive of capital tin, though the lodes will vary considerably in their produce, particularly in the shallow levels: this is in perfect accordance with all the mines in the carbon-bearing stratum. Considerable

works have been executed underground, all of which are available to the prosecution of the mine; but the adventurers need not deceive themselves by the vain hope of having a rich mine until they shall have developed ground to raise tin: true, considerable quantities may be procured from the upper levels to aid the expenses, but depth must be obtained ere any very large returns can confidently be hoped for. At surface there are about 1000l. worth of tin ore of the richest quality, termed diamond tin, large blocks of which have been procured from a small bunch met in driving; this discovery is probably the best of a bunch that will be met with at a deeper level. On the whole, I feel great satisfaction to think my friends have fallen in with such good property, were displaying so much energy, so ably carried out by the agents—in short, every department appears to be doing their utmost to their own honour, and most certainly to their own profit.—GEOFFREY HENWOOD.

EAST TREVIS.—In consequence of a requisition for a London agency, signed in about two days by the holders of about 230 (1000th) shares, Mr. J. H. Marchion, of 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, was appointed, and reports and other information for the benefit of the shareholders will be sent to him. The requisition would have been signed by a larger number had time permitted.

TRELOWETH.—This is one of the great prizes of the day. It is only necessary to read the reports of the manager to see that a rich mine is being rapidly laid open. It will be one of the principal new dividend mines of 1860. It is on the same lode as Great Alfred and Alfred Consols, which together returned a profit of some hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. The operations are under the management of Capt. Thomas Richards, son of the respected manager of Basset, who has also the superintendence of Rosewater United, Wheel Killy (Lainst), Trencrom, and other successful and legitimate mining concerns. Treveloweth shares are at present 7½, but are fully expected to be soon 20.

PELYN WOOD has been the chief attraction during the week, shares having been in demand by several influential firms in the West of England. The nature of the ore is not yet known, the cobalt and nickel being principally in Birlingham and Liverpool. One firm have offered 100l. per ton, and value the cobalt at from 500l. to 600l. per ton. It is deemed advisable by the committee to prepare 100 tons, and offer for sale at the ticketing at Truro, rather than sacrifice it to private buyers.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—The discovery continues to hold good both north and south, and is fully expected to yield sufficient lead to pay the cost of the mine, if not a profit. The shaft is being sunk on the copper lode, which presents unmistakable evidence of an immense deposit of copper ore near at hand. This lode having been stated by competent authorities to be a continuation of the Devon Great Consols main lode, it is watched with great anxiety by the leading men of the locality, not knowing one week from another but that Devon Burra Burra may prove equally as rich as this noted mine.

TREVELACK UNITED MINES.—A highly respectable proprietary is in course of formation to work these mines, which are celebrated for the richness of their tin ores. In a former working considerable profits were realised, at a time when tin was scarcely more than half its present price. The mine is only 40 fms. deep from the surface, and rich courses of tin are now standing in the mines, varying in value from 200l. to 1000l. per fm., and the late agent confidently asserts that 80 per cent. per annum profit can be made in a few months after the water is in, and be gradually increased as the mines are developed. A prospectus appears in our advertising columns.

CAMBOURNE VEAN MINES.—It being rumoured that an endeavour will be made at the ensuing meeting to place the purchase in other hands, Mr. Biew (the present purchaser) has issued a circular, in which he lays before the shareholders a statement of the improved condition in which the company is at the present time, compared with its condition when he received the purchase in 1860. At the time he took the office, about twelve months since, they owed to various persons, merchants, and others, no less than 2478l., whilst at the present time, notwithstanding their having bought in goods to the amount of 1512l., their debts are but 960l., the sum of 3025l. having been paid off, in addition to a very heavy outlay having been met during the period, and in the face of calls having been reduced 50 per cent. On entering upon the duties of his office he found the arrears of calls were over 2000l., yet with perseverance and unceasing effort he obtained in a very short time the whole of the arrears. The late purchaser (Mr. Vandyke) made a claim upon the shareholders for 1600l., but arbitration it was decided that Mr. Vandyke was to contribute to the company in the sum of 1261. 1s. 3d. Mr. Biew complains, and apparently with much justice, that in return for his exertions he is threatened "with an opposition from gentlemen who have, during the time the company were incurring heavy expenses, held aloof from the mine, but who, now that their working prospects are greatly improved, are kindly solicitous of taking care of an interest which owes its position mainly to the exertions which he (in conjunction with a few earnest friends) have devoted to it."

WHEEL CAROLINE.—On this mine is now erected a 70in. cylinder steam-engine, with two boilers of 12 tons each. The mine is drained to the 20 fm. level, or 44 fms. from surface, and the prospects of success are of the most promising character, judging from the appearance of the lode in the adit level, as well as from the discovery recently made at West Trevelan Mine, immediately adjoining the sett. The greatest hopes are entertained in the neighbourhood of both mines becoming very profitable undertakings. Latest returns have been made formerly west of the present operations. Mr. A. Bennett, of Marazion, is the purchaser of Wheel Caroline.

THE EBBY VANE MINE.—A highly influential company has been formed for some time past, for the purpose of working an extensive mining property in the parish of St. Teath, on the north coast of Cornwall. Lead and antimony, and iron, and other minerals have been discovered, but the chief object in the company's operations will be the development of a deposit of white iron, which exists in the sett to a great extent, as well as a large course of amethyst spar, an article hitherto nearly useless, but which recent discoveries have made of great value. It is alleged that contracts for the supply of above 1000 tons of this article have been entered into. The prospects of the enterprise are considered second to none; however, of this more particulars shall follow next week.

NORTH PROVIDENCE MINES (St. Ives).—The company to work this mine, or rather series of mines, being completed, the consulting engineer, Mr. George Henwood, was here with full instructions to fix the place for, and proceed immediately with the erection of a competent engine, and all suitable buildings to work the mines with vigour and effect. The lodes are supposed to be those of the Trewith and St. Ives Consols; from an adit driven on one of them a very large quantity of copper ore has been raised, the lodes have been found to run for great distances, the set is very extensive, and is north of the Margery Mine, now about to commence paying dividends. The undertaking is highly spoken of in its locality, where shares would be readily subscribed for if they could be obtained. The junction of the true kyllas with the granite and greenstone occurs in the sett, a small patch, or dyke, of the latter existing on the sea shore at the extreme east of the land, but the sett has been extended by a grant from the Duchy to a considerable distance seaward, where two extensive cross-courses are known to exist. On the west, at a distance of only a few fathoms from the present end driving in that direction, a cross-course has been found, from which fair stores of copper ore have been raised, the lodes have been found to run for great distances, the set is very extensive, and is north of the Margery Mine, now about to commence paying dividends. The undertaking is highly spoken of in its locality, where shares would be readily subscribed for if they could be obtained. 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IRON RAILS, &c.—THE DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY ARE READY TO CONTRACT FOR ABOUT FORTY-FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF BRIDGE RAILS, 80 lbs. to the yard, for the Gorey Extension line, with proportionate quantity of chairs, according to particulars, which may be obtained on application to the company's engineer, W. R. Le Fanu, Esq., 50, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, to be delivered free on shore at Wicklow or Arklow, as may be determined, in three equal quantities, at six, twelve, and eighteen months from date of acceptance of tender.

Tenders, stating terms, and marked tender for rails, and addressed to the secretary, 48, Westland-row, Dublin, will be received up to December 29, 1859, inclusive.

ARTHUR MOORE, Secy.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
The DIRECTORS of the National Provincial Bank of England HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be PAYABLE on the company's stock on and after the 13th January next, when the dividend warrants will be obtained at the company's office, 112, Bishopsgate-street, or at the different branches.

The transfer books will be closed on and after Saturday, the 17th inst., until the dividend becomes payable.
By order of the Court of Directors,
DAN. ROBERTSON, Agent and Manager.

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, December 13, 1859.

THE UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and to be conducted on the principle of Limited Liability.

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit £1 per share, to be paid on application, and a further deposit of £1 per share to be paid on allotment.
No call to exceed £2 per share; and no calls to be made at intervals of less than three months between each call.

JOHN H. DILLON, Esq., The Albany, Piccadilly.
S. PINTO LEITE, Esq. (Messrs. Pinto Leite, Brothers).
HARVEY LEWIS, Esq. (Director of the National Bank).
JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Lubbock, Forster, and Co.).
M. USBORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Usborne and Sons).
HENRY WOODFALL, Esq., Liverpool.
ALBERT RICARDO, Esq. (Messrs. A. and W. Ricardo).
E. C. PEARSON, Esq. (Messrs. Pearson, Coleman, and Co.).
JED. FRED. YOUNG, Esq. (Messrs. Young, Sons, and Magray, ship-builders).
A. P. PETROCCHINO, Esq., Finsbury Chambers.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, Masterman, and Hughes; Messrs. Ashurst, Son, and Morris.
BROKERS—Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, Royal Exchange; Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Warndon-court.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—J. W. Phillips, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—84, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
Marine insurance is now recognised as a highly safe and lucrative description of business, when conducted on sound principles, and on a sufficiently extensive scale.

The well-known prosperity of the existing marine insurance companies clearly establishes this fact, and shows the value attached by the shipping interest to the security which is afforded by the large subscribed capital, and the systematic action of joint-stock establishments, in this important auxiliary to commercial enterprise. The present selling prices of the shares of the principal marine insurance companies vary from 3 to 30 times the amount paid—viz.,

The London Assurance Company, £13 6 paid-up to £170
London Assurance ditto 12 0 0 " 42
Royal Exchange ditto 100 0 0 " 300
Alliance ditto 25 0 0 " 60
Alliance ditto 12 0 0 " 110

Although the trade and commerce of Great Britain are rapidly expanding every year, and the improvements in ship-building keep pace with the requirements of our merchants, the amount of capital contributed by the public as a fund for the insurance of the floating wealth of the nation remains almost stationary, and is wholly inadequate for the insurance of the enormous and constantly increasing quantity of goods and bullion crossing the ocean. The consequence is that marine insurances to a large extent are now effected for British merchants in Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and elsewhere; and, owing to the difference of the laws and customs of foreign countries, distrust and litigation frequently arise in the settlement of claims.

The increased speed now attained in locomotion by sea and land, and the extension of electric telegraphs, multiply considerably the transactions which require insurance, and lead to quicker returns.

The premium income of the existing insurance companies are as follows:—
Indemnity—about £500,000 0 0 Premium per Annum.
London Assurance—about 400,000 0 0 " "
Royal Exchange " 400,000 0 0 " "
Alliance " 300,000 0 0 " "
Marine " 200,000 0 0 " "

Proving satisfactorily that the public appreciate the security of the joint-stock principle as applied to marine insurance.

The necessity, therefore, of an enlarged basis for marine insurance become daily more apparent. During the last 25 years the exports alone of Great Britain have increased 400 per cent., while the greater size of the vessels now built for ocean navigation, and the enormous value of bullion and merchandise often shipped in one bottom, render the insurance of the full value difficult, and frequently impracticable.

The Universal Marine Insurance Company is established on a broad and comprehensive basis, for the purpose of participating in the profits realised in a growing and prosperous business.

The valuable connection already secured to this company enables it to commence operations at once, with well-grounded expectations of success, and proper measures have been taken to secure the services of an underwriter of acknowledged experience and high standing.

In addition to the anticipated advantages of the measure introduced by Government in the last session of Parliament for the limitation of the liability of marine insurance companies, the large subscribed capital of the Universal Marine Insurance Company will protect the interests of its subscribers, and, at the same time, present to its customers an ample guarantee for the security of the policies effected at this office. In the meantime, in every transaction of the company the liability of the shareholders will be especially restricted to the amount of their shares.

The subscription list will be closed at an early day; and in the meantime applications for shares may be addressed, in the annexed form, to Mr. J. W. PHILLIPS, secretary (pro tem.), 84, King William-street, City; to Messrs. R. and J. SUTTON, 21, Royal Exchange, or to Messrs. FIELD, SON, and WOOD, 9, Warndon-court, Throgmorton-street, brokers to the company. Every application must be accompanied by the bankers' receipt for the deposit of £1 on each share applied for. In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned.

INVENTORS' ALMANAC for 1860 (copyright), coloured illustrated sheet, containing Chronological Table of Important Inventions, &c., for upwards of two thousand years, Patent Statistics and Officials, Memorabilia of Inventions and Railways, and variety of useful information. Compiled by Mr. Henry, Memb. Soc. Arts, of the Patent Office, 84, Fleet-street, London, and sold by Field and Co., 84, Fleet-street. Price, 6d. sheet; 1s. mounted.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPBELL, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

THE MINING SHAREHOLDER.—The SHAREHOLDER of this day contains Original Articles upon the following: Mining Men and Mining Masters, the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, Banking in the Levant, Office Assignees in Bankruptcy, the Gas Agitation. The Mining Shareholder gives a succinct resume of the Share Market, Mine Reports, Ore Sales, Metal Market, and General Mining Intelligence. The Banking and Railway Shareholder contains all the latest news in both departments, Reports of Public Meetings, the Money Market and City Intelligence, &c. Published by G. Maddick, 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.
Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT
Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.S.S.
Pp. 356; price 3s. 6d., by post, 4s.

Mr. MURCHISON also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c.; price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*.
The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer*.
A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath*.
Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald*.
A valuable little book.—*Globe*.
Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle*.
Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times*.
As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph*.
To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Widener*.
This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal*.
Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.
It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mine in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*.
Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Review*.
Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle*.
A very valuable book.—*Corwall Gazette*.
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work.—*Plymouth Herald*.
This is a most useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found. With such a work in press, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Sheffield Advertiser*.
To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury*.
Of great value to capitalists.—*Sunderland Times*.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF FREEHOLD IRONWORKS, situate at BULL BRIDGE, MOXLEY, in the PARISH OF WEDNESBURY, and near to the TOWN OF BILSTON.

MR. THOMAS DANKS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1859, at the Dudley Arms Hotel, in Dudley, punctually at Six o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions as will then be produced, all that important FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the MOXLEY IRONWORKS, situate on the banks of the Birmingham Canal, at Bull Bridge, Moxley, in the parish of Wednesbury, aforesaid, and lately in the occupation of Messrs. E. Crosswell and Sons, consisting of a 25 horse power HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, working a 4 ft. stroke, with fly and driving wheels; cylindrical firing boiler, 35 ft. long by 4 ft. 6 in. diameter; large furnace egg boiler, both properly geared with steam and feed pumps, &c.; powerful crocodile squeezers and bar train housings, and bed plate already fixed for cinder crushing rolls; cutting down shears, a detached incomplete 6 in. merchant and guide mill, and shears; one mill and eleven puddling furnaces, cast-iron floor and pin plates, superior wood and slate roofs over the squeezers mill, and twelve furnaces; capital road-side weighing machine inside the works; also, brick built double office, store room, smith's shop, stable and coach house, hotel, out offices, large cinder kiln, boiler settings and stack; boundary wall surrounding the premises, with entrance gates; and two boats' lengths of excellent canal wharfage, the whole covering a site of 1 A. 0 R. 10 P. of land, or thereabouts.

Parties requiring a good bar mill will find this an excellent opportunity. The premises may be viewed by application to the watchman, at the works. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. W. and H. BUCKS ROSS, solicitors; or to the auctioneer, all of Dudley.

PHILIPSON PRINT WORKS, CLITHEROE.
MR. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on Monday next, December 19, 1859, commencing at Eleven o'clock precisely, in consequence of the premises being let for another business, the truly VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, UTENSILS, &c., therein, for bleaching, printing, dyeing, calendering, &c.—For further particulars, see catalogues, which may be had from Messrs. THOMAS and EASTMAN, solicitors, Clitheroe; or of the auctioneer, at his office, Cross-street, Manchester.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STEAM ENGINES, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, &c. on the shortest notice, on application to WHEATLEY KIRK, engineering valuer, auctioneer, &c., Cross-street, Manchester.

STEAM ENGINES AND MINE MATERIALS, THREE LARGE BOX BEAMS of best description, MINERS' DIAL, and ACCOUNT HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE, at NORTH POOL MINE, in ILLONG, situate about one mile from Redruth and Pool railway stations.

MR. J. BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 20th December, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the whole of the VALUABLE ENGINES and MATERIALS on the above MINE.

ONE good 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with three belies, about 35 tons, all in good condition.
ONE 15 in. by 36 in. STEAM WHIM and CRUSHER attached, with boiler about 7 tons, in good working order.

3 horse whims and shaft tackle, rope and chain for ditto, 2 balance bobs; 3 angle bobs, calculated for a 70 or 80 in. engine; 1 14 in. good capstan rope, 110 fms.; 1 10 in. arm capstan, 1 arm ditto, 1 cat head, 2 shears and pulleys; 2 shaft tackles, pulleys, and stans; several tons of 1 1/2 and 3/4 chain; 15 to 20 tons of railway iron, 2 1/2 x 5/8, and addises to 1 1/2; 2 to 3 tons of 1 1/2 in. square railway iron, 3 pairs of faggotted connection caps, faggotted caps, 1 1/2 in. faggotted rod, cheek and loop; 2 pairs of treble blocks; 1 1/4 in. lift, 5 fms.; 20 in. 8 ft. pumps, 2 1/2 in. 10 in. 9 ft. ditto, 16 in. 11 in. ditto, 25 14 in. 9 ft. ditto, 1 1/2 in. 9 ft. pump; 4 H and top doorknobs, 7 1/2, 13, 14, and 15 in.; 3 6 ft. doorknobs, 7 1/2, and 11 in.; 3 12 ft. working barrels, 7, 9, and 10 in.; 6 plunger poles and stockings (all in excellent condition), 9, 12, 14, and 15 in.; 2 13 in. stuffing boxes and glands to match; 5 sinking and flat bottom windbore, 7, 9, 10, 14, and 15 in.; several matchings of various sizes, 17 fms. 10 in. main rods, 23 fms. 11 in. ditto, 28 fms. 12 in. ditto; 33 pairs faggotted rod plates, 9 pairs common ditto; 1 pair faggotted plates for connections of angle bob, 24 ft. long 7 in. wide; flat thread drop screws, 2 loop screws, several iron strips, wood and iron tramways, horse and machine kibbles and chains.

SHOP—2 3/4 in. smith's bellows, 1 1/2 in. ditto, 2 anvil, 2 smith's vices, smith's coils, flat thread screw tackle, screw tools and wrenches, punching engine and drilling machine, mandril, new faggotted joint for balance bob connections.

YARD—New and old wrought and cast-iron; staples and glands, 12 to 18 in.; bucket prongs and clack staves, 5 crab winches, 1 new (spare) faggotted sweep bar for steam whim, rod pins and flange bolts, iron stage ladders, wooden air pipes; 1 box beam and scales perfect, weighs 4 to 5 tons; 2 box beams, for copper ore; small beams, scales and weights, ironwork for balance bob.

ONE 36 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 12 in. breast, wrought axle and cast sockets (nearly new), with 3 heads staves, pass and first piece of launder; 15 fms. 12 in. launders and stays, 7 in. launders, also 6 fms. 12 in. ditto.

WOOD SHEDS.—Chest shed, 75 ft. long 12 ft. wide; picking shed, 54 ft. long, 12 ft. wide; wood shed, 51 ft. long, 15 ft. wide; cobbing and bucking shed, 42 ft. long 26 ft. wide; skylights, strong roof, &c.; 2 wood sheds, 36 ft. long 15 ft. wide each; shed, 33 ft. long 9 ft. wide; bucking shed, 30 ft. long 15 ft. wide; shed, 27 ft. long 15 ft. wide; stable, 30 ft. long 18 ft. wide; changing shed, 20 ft. long 15 ft. wide; arsenic shed, 18 ft. long 12 ft. wide; picking shed, 16 ft. long, 12 ft. wide; cobbing house, 21 ft. long 20 ft. wide; wood shed, 18 ft. long 10 ft. wide.

ONE 24 ft. WATER-WHEEL on floors, 12 in. breast frame (oak axle), 18 jiggling hutchies, ties, boulders, strips, and tin frame, dry tubes, air pipes, old brass and sundries, bricks, old plank, one half and quarter timber, excellent miners' dial and quadrant complete, a quantity of account-house furniture in very good condition, with other sundries.

The materials are in good condition and convenient sizes. The West Cornwall Railway passes through the mine. Every facility will be given for loading by rail. Most of the heavy materials are near the line.

The auctioneer begs punctual attendance, as he intends to dispose of as much as possible the first day. Refreshments before and after sale.

For further particulars, apply to Capt. JAMES EVANS, Nanice; Capt. RAWDEN, on the mine; or the auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth.—Dated North Pool, Dec. 5, 1859.

WHEAL HENDER, CROWAN, CORNWALL.
FOR SALE, A VALUABLE MINE SETT, held under a lease of 21 years, from the Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn, together with all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS.

MR. NEWTON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, on the mine, in One Lot, under such conditions as will be then and there produced, the whole of that VALUABLE MINE SETT, now and for some time past called WHEAL HENDER, situate in the parish of Crowan, and lying directly east of and adjoining the productive Rosewarne United Mines, and is west of and also adjoining the promising Trevelio Mine, together with all the excellent MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, consisting of—

A 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. in cylinder by 8 ft. in shaft, with one 10 tons pump rod, 2 buckets and forms, &c.
Large capstan, shears and shovels, capstan beam, best iron (9-16 in.), 2 horse whims, shaft tackles and shovels, about 150 fms. chain (7-16 in.), 4 whim kibbles.

HOSE LIFT.—1 1/2 in. working, 11 ft. long; 1 1/2 in. 9 ft. flat bottom windbore, 1 1/2 in. 6 ft. doorknobs, 1 cistern and bearings, 6 fms. 1 1/2 in. pump rods, 2 buckets and forms.

TYE DRAWING LIFT.—1 10 1/2 in. working, 12 ft. long; 1 10 in. 9 ft. windbore, 1 10 in. 6 ft. doorknobs, 5 11 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 11 in. 4 1/2 ft. matching piece, 13 fms. 1 1/2 in. pump rods, 2 buckets and forms.

ROSE LIFT.—1 10 in. working, 11 ft. long; 1 10 in. 9 ft. flat bottom windbore, 1 10 in. 6 ft. doorknobs, 5 11 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 11 in. 6 ft. pump, 13 fms. 1 1/2 in. pump rods, 2 buckets and forms.

PUPPY LIFT.—1 10 in. working, 12 ft. long; 1 10 in. 9 ft. sinking windbore, 1 10 in. 6 ft. doorknobs, 5 11 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 11 in. 4 1/2 ft. matching piece, 13 fms. 1 1/2 in. pump rods, 2 buckets and forms.

Shaft shovels, 50 fms. iron stage ladders, wood main rods and faggotted iron strapping plates, large quantity of new and old timber in yard.

IN SMITH'S SHOP—40 in. bellows, 2 anvils, 1 vice, smith's tools, miners' tools, screw tools, large quantity of chain, and other useful iron.

Servic stock, wood carpenter's shop, saw pit frame, carpenter's benches, and large quantity of timber; wood about coal yard and carpenter's yard, launders, and other useful timber; grindstone and frame, several tons of old wrought and cast-iron.

IN MATERIAL HOUSE.—Nails, steel, oil, tallow, leather, fuso, hemp, yarn, tackle rope, lead, brass, sieves, &c.
This mine is situated about two miles from Camborne station, and five miles from the Port of Hayle.

For further particulars, application to be made to the purser, Mr. W. HUTHNANCE, Rosewarne, Hayle; the agent on the mine; or to Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, &c., Camborne, Cornwall.

VERY IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF FREEHOLD LANDS.
MR. THOMAS THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the White Lion Hotel, Bristol, on Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, subject to the conditions of sale to be then produced, the following highly VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, situate in the parishes of Aberavon and Baglan, in the county of Glamorgan, the property of the Portreeve, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Aberavon, comprising upwards of ONE THOUSAND ACRES, about 160 acres of which consist of RICH MEADOW LAND, producing (including a small portion let off on building leases) a present income of £290 per annum, the remainder being unenclosed moorland, the principal portion of which yields good herbage, and is now held in hand, and depastured by the said burgesses.

This important property, from its great extent and advantageous position, at once commends itself to the notice of the capitalist, being situate in the midst of the great manufacturing district of Central Glamorgan, and (apart from its great agricultural value) affords admirable sites for the erection of large works, possessing the rarely combined advantages of railway and shipping accommodation; the South Wales Railway passing through a considerable portion of the property, while its south-eastern extremity yields abundant means of wharfage, derivable from the extensive and deep new channel of the River Vron, connected in connection with the adjoining floating harbour of Port Talbot. A portion of the property is immediately contiguous to the thriving market town of Aberavon, and available to a very large extent as building ground, portions of which have, as already stated, been let on building leases, the reversions in fee of which are included in this sale. The Minerals are excepted.

N.B. Possession of the unenclosed lands, and about 90 acres of the enclosed lands, may be had on the completion of the purchase, the remaining portion of the enclosed lands being let under agreements for leases for a term of seven years from Ladyday last.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

IRON MANUFACTORY AT CRAMOND.—FOR SALE, the CRAMOND IRONWORKS, consisting of ROLLING MILLS, driven by 50 horse HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, one Condens' STEAM HAMMER and two TILT FORGES, by water power; with PUDDLING and HEATING FURNACES, on the two falls of the River Almond, nearest the sea, with river quay, warehouses, workshops, store, manager's, and workmen's houses, all as at present occupied by William Cadell, Sons, and Co., who for many years have carried on an extensive business in scrap and common bars, forgings, &c.

The machinery and buildings are in complete order and repair, and the sea duty and public barrens are moderate, and entry could be given to the works, in a going state, either on April 1 or July 1, 1860.

The works are within five miles of Edinburgh and four of Granton, and vessels of 50 or 60 tons can call up to the works.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. WILLIAM CADELL, Sons, and Co., Cramond, by Edinburgh; or to Messrs. MACKENZIE and KERRIDGE, W.S., 9, Hill-street, Edinburgh.

HENDRE MINES, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.
TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the MINES, consisting of an 80 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with four boilers (by Fairbairn, of Manchester); a 20 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 1 ft. stroke, with two boilers; a 16 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke, with two boilers; 24 in. plunger poles, and 24 in. pumps; 11 pieces, windbore, &c.; 18 in. plunger poles, cases, &c.; working barrels, &c.; 19 in. pumps, 11 pieces, slack doorknobs, windbore, &c.; 9 in. to 4 in. pumps, plungers, &c.; crushing mill, water-wheel, winding apparatus, wrought-iron rails, wrought-iron rods, wrought-iron plates for main rods, lathes, pins and nuts, weighing machine, &c.

Mr. JOHN FRITCHARD will show the machinery, &c., on the mines, and applications for further particulars to be made to Mr. C. D. WILLIAMSON, Greenfield, Holywell, December 1, 1859.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MINERS, EXPORTERS, AND OTHERS.—MESSRS. PAGE and CAMERON beg to call attention to their HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 30 horse power and upwards. They are of superior manufacture and finish, most substantially built, and PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Messrs. PAGE and CAMERON have always a stock on hand in London, and from the great facilities they possess for manufacturing they are enabled to execute orders on very short notice, as also to offer their manufactures at unprecedented low prices. Price lists forwarded on application.

OFFICE, 64, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, and ready for delivery:—
ONE of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.
ONE of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 18 in. stroke.
ONE of 10 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
TWO of 12 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 14 horse power, 12 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 14 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 24 in. stroke.
ONE of 18 horse power, 14 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
ONE of 24 horse power, 17 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.
TWO of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder, and 36 in. stroke.

The above engines are quite new, of superior manufacture and finish, and very substantially built.—Apply to PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR SELF-ACTING and SCREW CUTTING LATHE, 7 ft. centre and 7 ft. bed; a ditto, 7 ft. centre and 9 ft. bed. A PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE for 3/4 in. plates, TWO ditto for 1/2 in. plates, and TWO ditto for 3/4 in. plates. VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE, pillar and bench drills, Holey's and other lifting jacks, ratchet blocks, &c.—Apply to PAGE and CAMERON, 64, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CAST-STEEL SPADES, SHOVELS, and PICKS, SUITABLE FOR THE MINING DISTRICTS at home or abroad, and recommended for their EXTREME LIGHTNESS and DURABILITY.—Manufactured by Messrs. SPEAR and JACKSON, Elms Works, Sheffield.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUSELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-land, London.

HEAT GAUGE, OR PYROMETER, FOR HIGH TEMPERATURES.
This gauge is extensively used for heating stoves of blast furnaces, boiler flues, locomotive smoke boxes, superheated steam, &c.
Patented: W. H. Gammell, Southbank, Middlesex-on-Tees.
London: B. Samuelson, 76, Cannon-street West.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS by WINDING OVER the HEAD GEAR, USE the PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM BREAK, which at every lift from the mine shuts off the steam from the winding engine and applies the break; also records the number of lifts made.—For illustrated circular and price, apply to HENRY OGDEN, engineer, St. Mary's, Manchester.

ARNOLD AND SONS, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND IRONMONGERS TO HER MAJESTY.
Nos. 9, 12, and 13, FORE STREET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.

ARNOLD and Sons being MANUFACTURERS of WIRE WORK, can with confidence ensure the strongest and best quality goods to all who entrust orders to their care. MINES SUPPLIED with Brass and Iron Wire Sieves, Brass Machine Bottoms, Iron Cylinder Sifts, Copper Bottoms, Stamp Grates, Delousing Serrges, &c. MINING MATERIALS of every description supplied on the best terms. Price Lists sent on application.

ARNOLD and Sons have a very extensive Stock of Furnishing, Navy, Army, and General Ironmongery.—Devonport, Three Doors above the Post-office.

ST. JOHN'S UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, NEWFOUNDLAND (LIMITED).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY NEXT, the 19th December.

By order of the Directors, J. C. RIDGE, Secy.
14, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

TREFULACK UNITED MINES, ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.
In 3000 shares of £2 each. £1 payable on allotment, and the remainder as required.

The late agent reports that in a few weeks after the water is in fork he will put men to work on a course of tin worth £100 per fm., and promises profits of 50 per cent. per annum on the outlay, to increase as the mines are opened.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be had of Mr. M. G. Painter, Truro, Cornwall.

An early application is solicited, as the share list is being rapidly filled up.

THE CASTLETOWN NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £27,000, in 27,000 shares of £1 each.
5s. per share to be paid on application, 5s. on allotment, and the remainder as may be required by the directors, in at least two instalments.

These valuable mines are situate in the metalliferous district of the south-west of Ireland. Attention is invited to the full prospectus and reports, from which it will appear that immediate dividends only await the erection of the requisite machinery.

The direction is wholly unpaid, and, as well as the vendor, is entirely dependent for remuneration upon the success of the company's operations.

Misapprehension having arisen, it is necessary to explain that these mines are totally distinct from those in the neighbourhood known as the Audley Mines.

Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained from Messrs. LIND and RICHARD, brokers, 3, Bank Chambers; Messrs. BISCOPE, COX, and BOWERS, solicitors, 19, Coleman-street; and per-free from the

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDURBY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND
IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES.—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SUPERIOR FRENCH PINE SLEEPERS—TO RAILWAY
COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, TIMBER
MERCHANTS, &c.—The undersigned have ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE,
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SECTION V.—The Vices of Schools—Effects of Certain Pernicious Habits on the Mental
and Generative Faculties—Importance of Moral Discipline.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	0 10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alford Consols (cop.), Flintshire [S.E.]	0 11 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	Mar. 1859
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	Mar. 1859
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mar. 1859
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	50	50	50	Mar. 1859
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	100	100	100	Mar. 1859
2000	Bronford (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mar. 1859
1900	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	85	85	85	Mar. 1859
200	Carn Brynwy (lead), Cardiganshire	3 0 0	30	30	30	Mar. 1859
2000	Central Mines (lead) [L.]	0 0 0	100	100	100	Mar. 1859
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	120	120	120	Mar. 1859
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	25	25	25	Mar. 1859
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	Mar. 1859
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	Mar. 1859
867	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	10	10	10	Mar. 1859
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	230	230	230	Mar. 1859
280	Darwen Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180	180	180	Mar. 1859
4070	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 0 0	40	40	40	Mar. 1859
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	435	440 450	440 450	Mar. 1859
328	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 16 0	400	425 450	425 450	Mar. 1859
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	125	117 1/2 123 1/2	117 1/2 123 1/2	Mar. 1859
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	90	90	90	Mar. 1859
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	200	210	210	Mar. 1859
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	Mar. 1859
8700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8	8	8	Mar. 1859
1400	Fyarn Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	24	24	24	Mar. 1859
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0	42	42	42	Mar. 1859
456	Graham and Herland (lead)	46 10 0	65	62 1/2 65	62 1/2 65	Mar. 1859
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	14	11 14 1/2	11 14 1/2	Mar. 1859
1024	Herodotus (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	21	22 23	22 23	Mar. 1859
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	3 19 6	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	Mar. 1859
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	140	140	140	Mar. 1859
400	Liebanne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15 0 0	125	125	125	Mar. 1859
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	15	15	15	Mar. 1859
1800	Miners Mining Co., Ltd. (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	125	13 1/2	13 1/2	Mar. 1859
2000	Ynys-y-Coed (cop., lead, coal)	1 0 0	125	13 1/2	13 1/2	Mar. 1859
470	Newcastle Mining Co., Wrexham	50 0 0	35	35	35	Mar. 1859
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6	4	4	4	Mar. 1859
6000	N.W. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	0 5 0	6	5 6	5 6	Mar. 1859
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Biazay [S.E.]	1 2 6	12 1/2	11 12	11 12	Mar. 1859
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanfihangel	100 0 0	420	420	420	Mar. 1859
1772	Pulberron (tin), St. Agnes	5 0 0	5	5	5	Mar. 1859
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	48	45 47	45 47	Mar. 1859
1000	Rhwydydd and Rheidol (lead)	11 0 0	12	9 1/2	9 1/2	Mar. 1859
1024	Rosewater and Herland (lead)	11 0 0	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	Mar. 1859
35000	Roadside Colliery Company, Limited	0 7 0	35	35	35	Mar. 1859
512	South Carden (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	270	260 265	260 265	Mar. 1859
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	70	67 1/2 72 1/2	67 1/2 72 1/2	Mar. 1859
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	167 1/2	170 180	170 180	Mar. 1859
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	56	55 56	55 56	Mar. 1859
9600	Tamar Cons. (sil.-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
6000	Tinroff (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	Mar. 1859
6000	Tidwadd (copper), Redruth	11 10 0	19	17 1/2 18	17 1/2 18	Mar. 1859
872	Truron Consols (tin), St. Austell	11 10 0	19	17 1/2 18	17 1/2 18	Mar. 1859
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	47 10 0	35	35	35	Mar. 1859
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	107 1/2	112 1/2 117 1/2	112 1/2 117 1/2	Mar. 1859
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	48	50 51	50 51	Mar. 1859
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	18	17 1/2 18 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2	Mar. 1859
1024	West Carden (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	80	75 80	75 80	Mar. 1859
4900	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	7 1/2	7 1/2 7 3/4	7 1/2 7 3/4	Mar. 1859
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	410	390 400	390 400	Mar. 1859
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	135	117 1/2 122 1/2	117 1/2 122 1/2	Mar. 1859
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	112 1/2	110 110	110 110	Mar. 1859
5120	Wheal Charlotte, Penryn	1 0 8	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	Mar. 1859
400	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	285	290 300	290 300	Mar. 1859
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	75	75	75	Mar. 1859
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Penryn	0 4 0	4 1/2	3 1/2 4	3 1/2 4	Mar. 1859
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kona	3 10 0	21	21	21	Mar. 1859
6000	Wheal Killy (tin), St. Agnes	4 0 0	24	23 1/2 24	23 1/2 24	Mar. 1859
1024	Wheal Killy (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 0	18	17 1/2 18 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2	Mar. 1859
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 3/4	3 1/2 3 3/4	Mar. 1859
896	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	48	50 52 1/2	50 52 1/2	Mar. 1859
100	Wheal Mary (tin) Lelant	36 2 0	440	440	440	Mar. 1859
1024	W. Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	35	22 23	22 23	Mar. 1859
80	Wheal Ormes, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	300	300	Mar. 1859
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0	115	135 145	135 145	Mar. 1859
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 7 0	30	29 1/2 30 1/2	29 1/2 30 1/2	Mar. 1859
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	56	56	56	Mar. 1859

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Balteswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12	12	12	Mar. 1859
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
100	Brynmor Hall (lead), Flintshire	38 0 0	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	Mar. 1859
2000	Brynmor Hall (lead), Flintshire	38 0 0	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	Mar. 1859
1170	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	0 14 2	2	2	2	Mar. 1859
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2 4	3 1/2 4	Mar. 1859
2000	Colliacombe (copper), Lamerston	5 0 0	12	11 12	11 12	Mar. 1859
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	65	65	65	Mar. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt	37 14 0	18	18 1/2 18 1/2	18 1/2 18 1/2	Mar. 1859
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 10 0	2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Mar. 1859
2048	East Falmouth (lead), Kenwyn	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	9 15 6	5	5	5	Mar. 1859
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Trowan	4 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
4448	General Mining Co. (cop., id.), Cornwall	4 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 10 0	1	1	1	Mar. 1859
6144	Gonamen (copper), St. Cleer	2 7 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	110	110	Mar. 1859
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Gals [S.E.]	4 5 6	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Mar. 1859
2900	Holyford (copper), near Tisbury	11 0 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	Mar. 1859
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000	1000	1000	Mar. 1859
8000	Lewis Mining Co. (copper), St. Erth	6 11 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
8000	Mackay Valley (copper), Cornwall	3 5 6	3 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2	Mar. 1859
6000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 5 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
700	North Roskar (copper), Camborne	16 0 0	32 1/2	30 31	30 31	Mar. 1859
512	Rosewater United (cop., tin), Gwinnar	15 0 0	42 1/2	43 45	43 45	Mar. 1859
12000	Sorridge Cons. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 10 0	10	10 1/2 10 1/2	10 1/2 10 1/2	Mar. 1859
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	285	285	Mar. 1859
976	St. Aubyn and Gwilt (tin, copper), Breage	6 8 4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Mar. 1859
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 10 0	13 1/2	21 23 1/2	21 23 1/2	Mar. 1859
128	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 0 0	15	15	15	Mar. 1859
4996	Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Menheniot, Cornwall	3 11 0	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	Mar. 1859
20000	Val of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	16 1/2	14 1/2 16 1/2	14 1/2 16 1/2	Mar. 1859
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	35 0 0	40	35 45	35 45	Mar. 1859
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	12 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	2 17 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	6 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Mar. 1859
400	Wheal Loeval (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7	7	7	Mar. 1859
240	Wheal Roeth (tin), Uny Lelant	50 10 0	45	43 45	43 45	Mar. 1859
1024	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, cop.), Gwinnar	12 5 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 19 0	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	Mar. 1859

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	0 0 0	156	156	156	Mar. 1859
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	48	48	48	Mar. 1859
10000	Copiapu Mining Company [S.E.]	15 0 0	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	Mar. 1859
75000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	0 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 1859
10000	English and Australian [S.E.]	0 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 1859
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	25	24 25	24 25	Mar. 1859
10000	Gt. Barrier Lead, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L.]	3 0 0	3	3	3	Mar. 1859
78000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 1859
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Mar. 1859
10000	Lasfania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 1859
108815	Marquis and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Victoria [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mar. 1859
11000	St. John del Rey (id.), Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	20	19 20	19 20	Mar. 1859

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan & Quanganen Uni. (cop.), Norway	16 10 0	3	2 2	2 2	Mar. 1859
10000	Pontbargo (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	7	6 7	6 7	Mar. 1859
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Mar. 1859
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	2	1 1/2 2	1 1/2 2	Mar. 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

20000	Acadian Chascol Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	Mar. 1859
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	—	Mar. 1859
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0	—	—	—	Mar. 1859
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	—	—	Mar. 1859
6000	Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £ pd., 4000 £]	3 0 0	—	—	—	Mar. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £ pd.]	0 6 0	—	—	—	Mar. 1859
40000	Chloride Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 15 0	—	—	—	Mar. 1859
30040	Colgate Mining Company (lead), Rhemish Prussia	1 4 0	—	—	—	Mar. 1859